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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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VOL. XXVII NO. 121 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

Axis Answers 'Veiled Threat' Of Encirclement

ITALO-GERMAN MILITARY PACT

Ribbentrop & Ciano Sign Agreement

"Logical Seal On Perfectly Natural Development"

BERLIN, May 22.

Herr Von Ribbentrop and Count Ciano signed the Italo-German Military Pact at 11/06 hrs. at the Ambassador's Hall of the Chancellery after which both broadcasted emphasising the solidarity of the Axis and the increasingly close unity of their interests.

THE PACT CONSISTS OF THREE ARTICLES BINDING THE PARTIES TO REMAIN PERMANENTLY IN CONTACT WITH ONE ANOTHER IN ORDER TO AGREE ON ALL QUESTIONS AFFECTING THEIR OWN INTERESTS OR EUROPEAN SITUATION AS A WHOLE.

SHOULD COMMON INTERESTS OF PARTIES BE ENDANGERED THROUGH INTERNATIONAL EVENTS, THEY WILL IMMEDIATELY ENTER INTO CONSULTATIONS IN ORDER TO TAKE MEASURES TO PROTECT THOSE INTERESTS.

SHOULD SECURITY AND OTHER VITAL INTERESTS OF ONE OF THE PARTIES BE THREATENED FROM OUTSIDE, THE OTHER PARTY WILL AFFORD FULL POLITICAL DIPLOMATIC SUPPORT.

IF ONE BECOMES INVOLVED IN WARLIKE COMPLICATIONS WITH ANOTHER POWER, OR POWERS, THE OTHER PARTY WILL COME TO THE AID OF THE ALLY WITH ALL MILITARY FORCES OF LAND, SEA AND AIR.

THE TREATY WILL REMAIN IN FORCE FOR TEN YEARS.—Reuter's Special.

"I TELL YOU, WITHOUT AN ALLIANCE WITH RUSSIA THE BRITISH EMPIRE IS IN DANGER"
"BUT THINK HOW WE'D ANNOY THESE RUSSIAN BLOKES IF WE LET GERMANY WIN..."

("Special for "The Chronicle".)

UNBREAKABLE 'BLOC'

LONDON, May 22.

The Pact was signed with an elaborate ceremony. Count Ciano in a subsequent statement declared that the Pact represented a Pact of permanent political collaboration and absolute military co-operation. Italy and Germany had now formed an unbreakable Bloc. Being friends Italy and Germany would march together to the end.

Herr Von Ribbentrop also made a statement in which he declared that the Pact did not imply the beginning of a new era between Italy and Germany but simply that both countries had set the logical seal on a perfectly natural development. The Pact served no other purpose than to give documentary evidence to the world of something, which had been a practical reality for a long time. Since Germany and Italy shook off the fetters of Versailles and Geneva the so-called democracies had redoubled their efforts to reduce the two powers once again to a state of dependency, and of late encircle them. At the same time, there had been attempts again and again to set off one partner against the other. Politicians speculated wildly as to the possibility of a breach in the axis. This game was intended to cover up complete lack of their own political successes.

Whereas, the policy of encirclement was directed either in a veiled manner or directly against Gremany, the new Rome-Berlin Pact threatened none.

Whereas the policy of opponents' Pact was irresponsible play with war and war panic, the new Rome-Berlin Pact served the cause of safeguarding peace against such dangerous threats.

The Axis Powers desired peace, but just peace, and both the Governments were firmly convinced that there was not a single political problem in Europe which was insoluble by peaceful means, if in all quarters there is a will to do so. At the same time they were firmly determined not to recede a single step in the face of threats.—Reuter.

Hungary, Japan And Manchukuo

BERLIN, May 22.

Subsidiary Articles to the Pact lay down that the parties will further intensify co-operation in the military sphere and sphere of war economics.

The Governments will keep themselves permanently informed about measures for the practical provision of the Pact.

The Governments will set up a permanent Commission subject to the direction of the two Foreign Ministers.

Both bind themselves only to conclude Armistice and Peace in full accord with one another. Both are conscious of the importance, which must be attached to joint relations with friends, namely, Hungary, Japan and Manchukuo.—Reuter.

ROYALTIES AT ONTARIO

TORONTO, May 22.

Their Majesties arrived and were officially welcomed at the provincial legislature by Mr. Hepburn Premier of Ontario, replying to whom the King said that the Queen and he were delighted to visit the City and regretted he was unable to stay longer and see more.

Immediately after legislature ceremony, Their Majesties received the quintuplets in an adjoining office.—Reuter.

TOWARDS ANGLO-SOVIET PACT

French Press Optimistic

PARIS, May 22.

All press is optimistic regarding the outcome of the talks between Lord Halifax and M. Maisky and anticipate an Anglo-Soviet Pact shortly.

Some newspapers urge the speeding up of negotiations in view of the recurrence of incidents in Danzig.

"Le Journal" voices the general view saying "We are moving toward a pact which, in fact, will be a veritable alliance."—Reuter's Special.

Secret Annexes

ROME, May 22.

Sgr. Gayda reveals that there are secret Annexes in the Italo-German Pact.—Reuter.

America's Reply To Hitler

Four "Objectives" Towards Which U. S. Policy Is Directed

WASHINGTON, May 22.

Mr. Cordell Hull in a speech which could be interpreted as the American Government's reply to Herr Hitler's rejection of President Roosevelt's peace appeal, named four objectives as the broad course wherefore the United States' Government were working:

Firstly, there must be return of the determination not resort to war as means settling grievances;

Secondly there must be to end to the attempt to substitute for fair discussion threat of stronger arms;

Thirdly there must be agreement that would limit and ultimately lessen the creation of armaments;

Fourthly with these developments there must come trade and economic arrangements between the nations that will redound to the great material benefit of all.

Mr. Cordell Hull's speech was delivered in connection with the celebration of the "Foreign Trade Week" to which President Roosevelt has sent a message stating "Pacific intercourse is still the ideal of most of the world. It is the dominant purpose of the Foreign policy of the United States.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

Peace Powers & Far East

LONDON, May 22.

Britain is awaiting replies to her soundings of Eastern European countries regarding their attitude to the proposed Anglo-Franco-Soviet Agreement Reuter learns.

It is generally understood that Turkey would welcome the alliance and Greece is also likely to approve, particularly on account of her close relations with Turkey.

It is emphasised, the question of Far East has not entered into the agreement proposals, which is confined to resistance in Europe.

The Polish Ambassador in London flew to Warsaw this afternoon. It was stated he has gone for personal reasons, but undoubtedly he will have full talk with Col. Beck.

BREACH OF SMUTS-GANDHI AGREEMENT

S. African Indian Congress Protests Against Segregation Bill

DURBAN, May 22.

The Executive of the S. African Indian Congress at a special meeting unanimously adopted a resolution protesting against the Union Government's Asiatics Transvaal and Trading Bill.

The Executive protested against the principle of segregation and described the bill as a violation of the letter and spirit of the Uplift Clause of the Capetown Agreement, while Clause Two of the Bill was a breach of the Smuts-Gandhi Agreement of 1914.—Reuter.

MONGOL TROOPS DRIVEN OFF?

TOKYO, May 22.

Japanese-Manchukuo border patrols claim to have shot down a light bomber alleged to belong to outer Mongolia when it flew over the Frontier near lake Buirnor.

The bomber is said to have been one of several reconnoitring over the Manchkuo territory.

Japanese also claim that the outer Mongol troops which crossed Khalha river and started building trenches were driven off with heavy losses.—Reuter.

CHINESE GENERAL'S OPTIMISM

CHUNGKING, May 12.

China has now passed the most critical periods of the war against Japan and is bound to emerge victorious in a few years time opined General Chenchen, one of Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek's ablest Commanders at present directing operations on Hunan-Kiangsi front.

He added, China must win. It is now only a matter of time. General Chenchen revealed that in addition to Chinese guerillas operating in the Japanese rear, there were now 60 divisions of Chinese Regular troops concentrated on points behind the Japanese lines.—Reuter.

Italian Legionaries On Leave In Spain

ROME, May 22.

It is officially announced all Italian Legionaries are on leave in Spain during this month.—Reuter.

Basis Of Balfour Declaration Destroyed

LABOUR ATTACK ON PALESTINE PROPOSALS

But MacDonald Attempts To Explain Meaning Of "Jewish National Home"

MR. TOM WILLIAMS (LABOUR OPPOSITION) ATTACKING GOVERNMENT'S PALESTINE POLICY SAID THE WHITE PAPER DESTROYED THE VERY BASIS OF THE BALFOUR DECLARATION AND DECLARED THAT CLEARLY LORD BALFOUR VISUALISED THE POSSIBILITY OF A JEWISH STATE. HE QUOTED MR. CHURCHILL, MILNER AND PRESIDENT WILSON IN SUPPORT OF THIS VIEW AND DECLARED THAT THE GOVERNMENT'S SCHEME TURNED BACK THE WHEELS OF HISTORY AND HAD NO MORAL FOUNDATION AND WAS WHOLLY INCONSISTENT WITH THE TERMS OF THE MANDATE.

IT SACRIFICED MODERATE JEWS AND ARABS TO ADMINISTRATIVE EXPEDIENCY.

HE PLEADED THAT THE HOUSE SHOULD NOT ACCEPT MR. MACDONALD'S READING OF PARLIAMENT'S OBLIGATIONS, WHICH IF ACCEPTED WOULD ONCE MORE FORFEIT THE CONFIDENCE NOT ONLY OF THIS COUNTRY, BUT ALL PARTS OF EMPIRE AND THE UNITED STATES.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 22.

Initiating the promised debate on the Government's Palestine Policy in the House of Commons, Mr. MacDonald said that when the House last debated Palestine it was hoped despite bitter years of strife, there is still possibility of some understanding between Arabs and Jews regarding future, but that hope had been dashed. So the Government had come with their own policy. This presented the most grave head and heart searching problem. Of course there were arguments to be presented against the policy. It was a royal commission, which visited Palestine in 1937, which said that the conflict which had arisen there between Jews and Arabs was not a conflict between Right and Wrong, but conflict between Right and Right. That was true. To come to judgment between the claims, and to find a firm line of justice between them was indeed as difficult a task as the House ever had to perform

IN TUMULT OF WAR.

The situation in Palestine was born in the Tumult of War, when great nations of the earth were engaged in a deadly struggle and were searching around for friends and allies There were two people interested in Palestine—Arabs and Jews. Largely on the strength of promise made to them by His Majesty's Government each had played a certain part in war. Each took certain risk for the allied cause. This question then was a matter of honour. The good name of Great Britain was involved. Obligations contracted towards Jews and Arabs during the war were debts of honour which could not be paid in counterfeit coinage.

Mr. MacDonald sympathetically dealt with Jewish claims and then turned to the Arab case and declared: "No doubt physically we could force on the Arabs of Palestine any kind of Jewish National Home, but we could not do that with any moral justification. We must keep our promises to Jews, but we must also keep faith with the Arab world."

BALFOUR DECLARATION.

Referring to the promise to the Jewish people, Mr. MacDonald said while the possibility of a Jewish State was not excluded, both the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate used the phrase "National Home" which could mean a Jewish State in Palestine, but which also might mean something very much less.

Specifying the promises to Arabs, Mr. MacDonald said that the same Government of which Lord Balfour was Foreign Secretary had assured Sherif Hussein that while the British Government looked with favour upon the return of Jews to Palestine, this would only be allowed so far as compatible with the economic and political freedom of the existing population. It added that the British Government were determined that no people in Palestine should be subject to another.

"SHOCK TO ARAB WORLD."

Specifying the promises to Arabs, Mr. MacDonald declared that he was not referring to the MacMahon Correspondence but to war promise. When the Balfour Declaration was made he said it came as a shock to the Arab world. So the British Govern-

(Continued on page 7, col. 8)

Batliwala Arrested & Bailed Out

Sequel To Speech On Anti-War Resolution Delivered At Calcutta

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mr. S. S. Batliwala was arrested this evening at 8-30 at the National Front Office under a warrant issued the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta under Sec. 124A. in connection with a speech delivered at the University Hall, Calcutta on the Congress Anti-War Resolution. The warrant was served by Inspector Kothare requiring Mr. Batliwala to attend the C.P.M.'s Court at Calcutta on June 5.

Mr. Batliwala was bailed out on a surety of Rs. 500 by the Lamington Road Police

"Friendly Neutrality"

Gandhiji On Position Of Parishad Vis-a-Vis Durbar

RAJKOT, May 22.

Considerable misunderstanding prevails in the minds of the public here regarding the happenings of the last three days: an impression had been created that the recent announcement and the actions of the state are the outcome of a settlement arrived at between Mahatma Gandhi and or the Praja Parishad and the State.

The "United Press" on enquiries learns that there is no truth in these rumours and that neither Mahatmaji nor the Parshad leaders had any negotiations regarding anything in the light of the present settlement. Mahatmaji himself has identified the position of the Parishad as one of "friendly neutrality."

Gandhiji who was indisposed yesterday looked quite well today. To-day being his day of silence he took complete rest.—United Press.

Palitana And Cutch

A message from Palitana states that the Thakur Saheb has invited Mr. Mahadeo Desai and had a talk with him on the affairs of the State. The details have been kept as a closely guarded secret.

It is understood, Gandhiji has addressed a personal letter to the Maharao of Cutch, protesting against recent unfortunate development in the State.

He is reported to have stated in the letter that the Praja Parishad had revoked its decision to start Satyagraha on April 1 and expressed the hope that repression would cease immediately.

Violations Of Munchukuo Frontier

TOKIO, May 22.

Two violations of the Manchukuo. frontier in the weekend by troops from outer Mongolia are alleged in a Domei telegram from Hailar.

It states that a force of about 200 crossed the Frontier on May 20 and occupied Losokin hill. They were driven back after an hour-long exchange of fire with border patrols. Another 400 troops crossed on May 21 and tried to take a hill near Lakebuirnor, but were repelled.—Reuter.

Davis Cup

BRUSSELS, May 22.

In the Davis Cup Ghaus beat Nayaert 10|8 6|2 6|1.—Reuter.

BAPAT BENT ON 'HARA-KIRI'

Says, He Will Drown Himself In Cause Of National Independence

POONA, May 22.

Sacrificing his life in the cause of National Unity and Independence by drowning himself in the Sangam River (Poona), at midday on July 23 is the resolve of Senapati Bapat announced today in a statement.

He says that he took the resolve two years ago while in Ratnagiri jail.

If he is not permitted to drown himself Mr. Bapat says he will die in jail."

In an interview to the Associated Press Mr. Bapat declared that it was his belief that 'hara-kiri' was a good and necessary institution and that unless people sacrificed their lives for the cause, no progress towards their political goal could be made.

He was confident that his sacrifice would produce the desired results and set an example to others. He added that he had acquainted Gandhiji with his resolve and obtained his permission. —A. P.

WHEN A. I. C. C. AND WORKING COMMITTEE MEET

ALLAHABAD, May 22.

According to information available at the A.I.C.C. Office, meetings of the Congress Working Committee are likely to be held on June 20, and 21 and those of the A. I. C. C. on June 22 and 23 either in Bombay or in Poona.—A.P.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of **ONE ANNA** per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42 SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted immediately a very fast Stenographer with 130/150 speed in Shorthand and 50/60 in Typing: post temporary. Apply to the Secretary, Bombay Economic and Industrial Survey Committee, Old Custom House Yard, Bombay. (254)

Applications with testimonials stating age, qualifications, experience and minimum salary are invited so as to reach the Principal before 10th June, 1939, for the posts of lecturers in Persian and in Ardhamagadhi at M. T. B. College, Surat. The appointment will be upto 31st March 1940 in the first instance. (221)

Wanted an Experienced B.A., B.T. or M.A., B.T. Lady to serve as the Superintendent for the Indian Education Society's High School for Girls, Hindu Colony, Dadar. Apply to the Secretary stating all the details and the salary expected. (11802)

Wanted. (1) A Lady Superintendent knowing Gujarati with high academic qualifications and teaching and administrative experience for the Sarvajanik High School for Girls, Surat, in the scale of 150—10—250. One with previous experience and high qualifications may be given a higher start than the minimum within the scale. (2) Lady Graduate Teachers preferably with English and Gujerathi and Drawing qualifications. Apply before 31st May, 1939, stating age, qualifications, teaching and administrative experience and minimum salary expected to the Hon. Secretary, Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat. (177)

Indian Audit & Accounts Service Imperial Customs Service Indian Railway Accounts Service Postal Superintendent (Class II) Service Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial, Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways. An Examination will be held in November of this year to fill vacancies in the above Departments. Prospective candidates should enrol with Allied Schools in order to assure themselves of the highest possibility of success in these Competitive Examinations. Allied Schools have specially prepared Courses to meet the exacting requirements of The Federal Public Service Commission. Enquiries should be addressed, for full details, to Allied Schools, 803, Cooks Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. (220)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

THE BANK OF BARODA LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank of Baroda, Ltd., will be CLOSED from Friday, the 2nd June, to Tuesday, the 6th June 1939, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1939.
MATHEW S. D'SOUZA,
Ag. General Manager.
(247)

NOTICE

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay are prepared to consider applications for the post of Deputy Municipal Commissioner under Section 55 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.

The pay of the post is Rs. 1,200-50-1, 500 plus Rs. 160 conveyance allowance per mensem.

The applicant should be a native of the Province of Bombay or should have at the time of appointment a domicile in the Province of Bombay or in an Indian State, lying within the geographical limits of the Province of Bombay and must have at least a second class degree in Arts, Law, Science or Commerce of the Bombay University or must be the holder of an equivalent degree of a recognised University and possess administrative experience of not less than ten years.

The selected candidate will be entitled to the benefits of the Municipal Leave Regulations and the Municipal Provident Fund. He will be appointed on one year's probation in the first instance if he is not already in municipal service and will be confirmed thereafter on approved service.

Applications stating age, nationality, qualifications, previous experience &c. and accompanied by copies of testimonials and certificates of age and physical fitness should reach the undersigned on or before *the 26th June* 1939.

Persons in municipal service are eligible to apply.

Canvassing directly or indirectly will disqualify an applicant.

M. D. BHAT.
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Offices, Fort,
Bombay, 20th May, 1939.
239.

68. FLATS TO LET

To Let 3 and 4 room flats in Jumna Nivas, next Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty quiet, airy and respectable locality. Rents moderate. Lift available. (11801)

174. BOOKS

Income Tax Ready Reckoner 1939 under the slab system. As. 14, Income Tax Act 1939 about As. 5. The Literature House, Ganda Nala, Delhi. (11792)

446. INVESTMENTS

Financer to Invest 10 to 15 thousand for Pan-American Amusement Corp first class proposition. Apply Box No. 11803, "Bombay Chronicle."

451. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

"Hindu Women's Hostel Dadar." The Hostel will re-open from June 1939. For full particulars apply personally or by post to B. V. Dhadphale, 774, Venu Niketan, Parsi Colony, Dadar. (11779)

Public Notices

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS

The Controller of Stores, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for the purchase of unserviceable wooden sleepers available for disposal at various stations on the G. I. P Railway. Price per copy of tender form Rs. 2/- which amount will not be refunded. Closing date 16th June 1939 at 3 P. M. (S.T.) Tender forms obtainable from the Controller of Stores' Office. Payment by cheque, postal orders and postage stamps will not be accepted. (238)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MANEKJI HORMUSJI GAZDAR, by his lawfully constituted Attorney Mr. BEHRAMJI ARDESHIR DUBASH, of Bombay, has agreed with my client for the absolute sale to him free from all incumbrances, of the two pieces of land, together admeasuring 2100 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Plot Numbers E-33 and E-34 of Manekji Gazdar's private Scheme of Santa Cruz, sanctioned by the Salsette Development Officer, and being portions of land bearing Survey Number 367, Hisa Number 1 of Danda-Santa Cruz, Bombay Suburban District.

All persons having, or claiming to have any right, title, interest or estate in the said pieces of land or any portion thereof by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, occupation, possession, partnership, sale, share, trust, wahiwat, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, Advocate for the Purchaser, at his Office, in "Shanti Sadan", Building, at Andheri, Bombay Suburban District, within fourteen days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period, without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

Dated this 22nd day of May, 1939.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL, B.A., LL.B.
Advocate, High Court.
(249)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
Suit No. 949 of 1938

GOPINATH JANARDAN MHATRE ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Dr. WAMAN GAJANAN JAVALE and anr... Defendants.

WHEREAS, in pursuance of a warrant of Sale of immovable property, dated 15th April, 1939, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by public auction at the instance of the plaintiff all the right, title and interest of the defendants and of Purshottam Waman Javale a minor by his father and natural guardian Dr. Waman Gajanan Javale the defendant No. 1 in the property of pension and Tax land together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing, lying and being at the Cadell Road (Mahim Bazar Road) admeasuring 10002 square yards or thereabouts as per Collector's Survey but by actual measurement 10553 square yards under New Nos 604, 606, 607 Cadastral Survey Nos. part of 334, 335 and 339 of Mahim Division and Municipal "G" Ward Nos. 4632, 4633, 4634, 4635, 4637, 4636, 4639 and 4640 (1) and Street Nos. 991, 992, 993, 994 995, 996, 998, 999.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 16th day of June, 1939, lodge in my Office affidavit verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 15th day of May, 1939.

G. R. KHAIRAZ,
Commissioner
(253)

The Picture that has Touched the Heart of the City!
New Theatres' Latest social jewel
"BARI-DIDI"
(A Sireo Production)
Starring.
MOLINA, PAHARI & NAWAB
SECOND GLORIOUS WEEK
ROXY
Daily 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

Madras Letter

COMMERCIAL MUSEUM'S UTILITY

Government Plans To Popularise Cottage Industries

(From Our Correspondent.)
MADRAS, (By Mail.)

The conference of representatives of over forty labour unions from all over the province which met last week here inaugurated, a provincial organisation styled the Madras Provincial Trade Union Congress. The Unions represented at the Conference were affiliated to it. The Conference arrived at certain recommendations to be made to the Government in regard to the lines which the proposed labour legislation should take. The recommendations, based on the report of a draft committee appointed by the Conference and embodied in the form of a memorandum, are to be forwarded to the Government.

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL MUSEUMS.

With a view to popularise cottage industries, industrial and commercial museums have been started in five districts of the presidency; and steps have been taken for the establishment of similar museums in seven more districts. The Government have issued instructions to the Collectors of all other districts to examine the possibility of starting such museums and emporiums for the exhibition of locally manufactured goods in their districts and have asked the local bodies to extend their fullest co-operation in the matter. The aims and objects of such museums are broadly, "to educate the public in respect of the industries and crafts of the district; to collect the finished products and works of art manufactured in the district and exhibit them in the premises of the museum; to help to find a proper market for the products of those industries; to afford facilities for the starting of an information bureau; to promote the handicrafts and cottage industries in the district; to promote the introduction of new industries; and to encourage the production and sale of pure food stuffs by certifying to their genuineness.

The Government have now approved a scheme for the establishment of a Central Commercial Museum at Madras city. The Government observe that the Central Museum will be developed in four stages; exhibition of the samples of industrial, agricultural, forest and mineral products of the province; the establishment of an adjunct to the museum of an emporium to market the industrial products exhibited in the museum; the exhibition of the industrial, agricultural and other products from the other parts of India and the exhibition of the samples of the imported products from foreign lands which it is possible to manufacture in the province from the local raw material. The cost of running the museum will be met partly by contributions already promised and partly from fees collected from exhibitors. The district museums will be affiliated to the Madras Central Commercial Museum. The Government expect the scheme to be inaugurated shortly.

RESTRICTION ON JAPANESE IMPORTS.

M. Georges Mandel, Minister for Colonies in France, has informed the Government of French India, that the French Government intend to restrict the import of all Japanese goods into French India with the exception of silks, camphor and pearls. The restrictions for the present will take the form of necessitating the approval of the French Ambassador in Japan, before export to French India.

SINGAPORE INTERESTED IN BATTLESHIP PLAN

SINGAPORE, (By Air Mail).

Singapore defence authorities are keenly interested in the Reuter report that the Dutch naval authorities are considering the construction of three battleships of 300,000 tons each for the Dutch East Indies station.

It has already been decided to increase the naval strength of the Indies by six 8,000-ton cruisers during the next three years.

At present there are only two cruisers based on Sourabaya, naval base of the Indies-Java and de Ruyter. One new one is under construction and another is to be started next year.

There are also the 3,450-ton flotills leader Tromp, several destroyers and a number of submarines.

The need for strong naval forces had long been realised in the Dutch East Indies and the programme recently embarked on is largely the result of petitioning by residents in the Indies.—Reuter.

the careful attention of Government as soon as the reports of the Khaitan Committee and the Rajendra Prasad Committee are available." In conclusion Government record their "high appreciation of the remarkable services rendered by Mr. V. K. B. Pillai in starting the administration of this new Department.—A. P.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 15	20 45
Madras Express	10 15	14 50
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 45
Nagpur Express	14 5	21 25
Poona Fast (Pass.)	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
*Deccan Queen	10 35 Mon.	17 15 Fri.

*Will not run until after end of April 1939, except before and after important holidays.

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon	21 15 (Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:

London—Bombay (Juhu)

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—London

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departures from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Colombo

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:- Sunday, Monday, Tuesday Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m.

Departure from Juhu:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-45 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 6-15 p.m.

Bombay—Trivandrum—Trichinopoly

Planes call at Goa, Cannanore and Trivandrum.

Departures from Juhu: Monday 8 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Wesdnesday, 3-15 p.m.

Bombay—Poona—Kolhapur

Departures from Juhu: Monday, and Saturday at 7-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu:—Monday and Saturday at 6 p.m.

Colombo—Bombay (Juhu)

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 9-45 a.m. Delivery: Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Singapore and Australia

Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Australia—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Hongkong China and Japan

Latest hour of posting: Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Hongkong—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Delhi

Planes call at Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior.

Departures from Juhu: Monday and Thursday, 6-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday and Tuesday 1-55 p.m.

Bombay—Kathiawar

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot Jamnagar and Porebunder.

Departures from Juhu:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 10-45 a.m.

LABOUR LEGISLATION DAY

MADRAS, May 22.

As decided at to-day's meeting of the Madras Provincial Trade Union Congress, Mr. P. R. K. Sharma, President, has issued an appeal to all affiliated unions in the Presidency to observe June 1 as "Labour Legislation Day" throughout the Presidency, and adopt resolutions appealing to Government to bring in a labour legislation shortly as demanded in a memorandum submitted to Government by the Congress some time back.—United Press.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. Amar Prem. 8-20 News in English. 8-30 Viyog ki Ghariyan. 8-45 Marathi Bhajans. 12-30 p.m. Krishnbai Hukkeri. 12-50 Hamid Husain. 1-0 Market rates. 1-10 Mutual understanding. 1-25 A Geet by Master Abdulla. 1-30 Music. 3-30 Songs from screen. 4-0 Ladio Ploglam. 4-15 Glare of Geets. 6-20 Sonibai (Marathi). 7-15 Sonibai Mulgaonkar. 6-15 Three stars. 6-25 Clarionet solo. 6-35 Ramkrishna Chattopadhyaya. 6-50 Readings from Gujarati books. 7-0 Wit and nitwit (Marathi). 7-15 Sonibai Mulgonkar. 7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 Hospitals and clinics in Bombay by V. R. Khanolkar. 8-0 G. N. Joshi. 8-20 Kondiba Tinmaker (Marathi) by Shamrao Oke. 8-40 Abdulla. 8-55 Local News and announcements. 9-0 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News in English. 9-35 Krishnabai Hukkeri. 10-0 Bombay Radio orchestra: Rageshwari. 10-10 G. N. Joshi.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 to 9-0 a.m & 12-30 p.m. to 2-30 & 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

6-0 Abdulla. 6-15 Jeera Khan. 6-25 Selected Bhajans. 6-35 Sonibai Mulgaonkar. 6-44 Gauri on violin. 6-55 Marathi Pad. 7-0 to 9-35 As in Bombay 1. 9-35 Charlie Kunz: Pianoforte. 10-0 Teddy Weatherford & his band. 10-30 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Bhagwat Gita. 7-45 Arti. 7-50 Shirinbai of Gwalior. 8-30 School broadcast.

1-0 p.m. Your selections. 6-10 B. S. Thakur. 6-30 For Young listeners. 7-0 Shirinbai. 7-15 Inheritance of mental characters: by Balkrishna Dass. 7-30 For villagers. 8-15 S. D. Batish. 8-25 Radio orchestra. 8-30 B. S. Thakur. 8-45 Shirinbai. 9-35 Victor Hugo: by Shambu Dayal. 9-50 Town mouse and country mouse by (B.B.C.). 10-20 Marek Weber and his orchestra.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. to 9-5 & 1-0 p.m. From Cawnpore listener. 1-20 Lucky dip

60.48 metres (4,950 kc/s)

6-0 to 6-10 As in Delhi 1. 6-10 Shirinbai. 6-30 As in Delhi 1. 7-0 S. D. Batish. 7-15 As in Delhi. 1. 7-30 B. S. Thakur. 7-45 Clarionet recital. 7-50 S. D. Batish. 8-5 Shirinbai of Gwalior. 8-15 to 9-50 As in Delhi 1. 9-50 S. D. Batish. 10-0 B. S. Thakur. 10-10 Shirinbai.

Delhi:—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. to 9-5 & 1-0 p.m. to 2-0 As in Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

6-0 to 7-30 As in Delhi 1. 7-30 to 8-15 As in Delhi 2. 8-15 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

Lahore—Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. Saraswatibai. 6-20 Pt. Onkar Nath Thakur. 6-25 Surrayya Jabeen. 6-40 Lal Muhammad. 6-55 Meerabai ke Bhajan. Jabeen. 7-10 Sarswatibai. 7-30 S.Jabeen. 7-45 Farid (Hindustani). 8-0 For countryside. 8-30 Lal Muhammad. 8-40 Sone ki larki for children. 8-50 Saraswatibai. 9-35 Songs from Kashmir. 9-50 Lal Muhammad. 10-10 Saraswatibai.

Peshawar Programme

Broadcasts on 200 metres (1,500 kc/s) from 7 to 10.30 p.m., relaying Delhi programmes from 8 p.m.

Lucknow—Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. Mohammad Husain 6-20 Badr Shameem: Ghazals 6-40 Muneerbai 7-5 Radio orchestra 7-15 Badr Shameem 7-35 Barkat Ali Khan 7-42 Mohammad Husain 8-0 Present (1850-1939): In (Hindustani) 8-15 Gram Geet 8-40 Muneerbai 9-40 After Autonomy: by Dr. Ishwari Prasad 9-55 Mohammad Husain 10-10 Badr Shameem: Geets 10-25 Muneerbai.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings).

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

10-30 a.m. New tunes on AIR. 12-30 p.m. Variety 1-30 For newcomers 5-0 First Div. Football League 6-10 For children 7-0 Mohammad Qader 7-20 Anima Mukherjee 7-40 Braja-Bilap 9-10 Pianoforte recital by Arthur Rubinstein 9-30 Late Sir R. N. Mookerjee 9-45 Queenie Wood: Soprano 10-0 Boston Promenade Orchestra.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)

10-30 to 11-30 a.m. and 12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Calcutta I.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5-0 to 9-10 p.m. As in Calcutta I 9-10 Dashu Mukherjee 9-25 Kartick Ch. Banerjee 9-40 Sudhir Lal Chakravarti 10-0 Amiya Adhikari 10-15 Anil Das.

Madras—I Programme

2211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

5-0 p.m. K. V. Avadhani: vocal 5-45 C. S. Rajam and Carnatic orchestra 6-0 N. R. P. Iyer: vocal 6-30 K. V. Avadhani: vocal 7-0 Madras Radio Theatre 7-15 Listen, 3 7-30 Gayaka Sikhamani L. Muthia Bhagavathar 8-15 Carnatic orchestra 8-20 Gayaka L. Bhagavathar: vocal 8-55 Magic of colour by Shrimati Sakuntala Thampi Naidu 9-10 Records 9-35 Which is your favourite orchestra? 10-2 Light operettas 10-15 Lisel Flieschamann.

Trichy Programme

397 metres (758 kc/s)

2-0 p.m. Columbia instrumental party: Clarionet. 2-15 Duets. 2-45 Carnatic orchestras. 6-0 For villages. 6-30 Tiruvalangadu N. Sundaresha Iyer: Violin. 7-0 Enchanted acre (Tamil) by Rao Saheb C. Rajagopal Pillai. 7-15 R. Narayanaswami: vocal (Disciple of Semmangudi Srinivasa Iyer). 8-0 Ragamalas. 8-15 Tiruvalangadu N. Sundaresa Iyer: violin. 8-45 R. Narayanaswami: vocal.

Madras—II

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

5-0 p.m. G. Venkataraman: vocal 5-45 to 6-0 As in Madras I Uttaragograhanam 6-45 to 9-30 As in Madras I 9-30 C. Kasi Iyer: Flute.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 Royal Air Force 8-0 Music from Scottish past 8-30 Music Hall 9-30 News 9-45 King who didn't matter 10-25 Sports news, market notes.

Production And Distribution Of Cane

Advantages Of Legislative Measure

PATNA, May 11.

Perhaps the first piece of legislation in India providing for planned production and rational distribution of not only the raw material cane, but also the finished product, sugar, was the Bihar Sugar Factories Control Act of 1937, states a Government resolution reviewing the report of the Cane Commissioner for the crushing season 1937-38. It adds that in the absence of any precedent or experience of the administration of any such Act in the whole country, the department was faced with great difficulties but the result achieved by it within such a short period was commendable.

The constitution of the Sugar Control Board in the beginning of January 1938 by the Governments of Bihar and the United Provinces, continues the resolution, may be considered to be the first link in the chain of interprovincial co-operation for the common good of the provinces concerned. A Cane Advisory Committee for the province of Bihar was also constituted during the season under review. For the first time also, during the season, a well co-ordinated policy of administration in the various districts was effectively enforced by the Cane Department and an appreciable improvement was shown therein.

Mr. V. K. B. Pillai was in charge of the Cane Department from its very inception. "Government have taken note of the useful suggestions made by the Cane Commissioner in his report, especially with regard to the enforcing by legislation of a particular date for the commencement of cane crushing by the factories, co-operation between the railway authorities and the Cane Department in the transport of cane and the improvement of roads in factory areas. The labour conditions in sugar factories will also receive

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AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Monday.

Hasanalli Ibrahim, Mohamed Karim, Moosa Jafer and Mohamed Ali Allibhoy were arrested by the Byculla Police and produced before Mr. R. Mathelone, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagon Police Court. All the accused were remanded into police custody till the 5th June.

It would appear that Mr. V. S Dubashi, Inspector of Motor Vehicles Department, was driving a motor truck along Mount Road last night, when the first three persons, who are alleged to have been drunk, were standing in the way. When asked to get out of the truck's way the accused, it was stated, refused to move.

The truck was stopped. The first three suspects started, it was alleged, assaulting and boxing with Mr. Dubashi and a policeman in his company. Mr. Dubashi and the officer, who was with him revealed their identity, but this had no effect. The altercation drew a crowd some of whom are said to have manhandled the police.

Accused one and two were arrested on the spot. The other two were arrested soon after.

The police are on the look-out for some of the accused's accomplices.

"The man has been responsible for his own death inasmuch as he was cycling across the road in a very rash manner," the Coroner's Jury observed at the inquest on Labharkhan Azadkhan (32), who was run over by a bus while cycling at the junction of the Victoria Road and Morebag Road.

The jury added the following rider: "Some cyclists have became a nuisance in Bombay and a menace not only to people who have the right to use the road but a danger to their own lives as has happened in this case. We wish it were possible for the authorities to check the vagaries of this type of cyclists."

Excise Raid Sequel

Three large tins containing 10 gallons of fermented mash ready for distillation and several bottles of distilled liquor were seized by the Excise Police when they raided yesterday a room at Motishaw Gully, Mazagaon.

Evelyn Carvalho and Damasia Pereira, on seeing the raiding party are alleged to have made a rush to put out of action a working still set up in an inner room where illicit distillation was being carried on behind closed doors.

They were alleged to have tried to destroy the liquor in the course of preparation by upsetting the still from the burning furnace out they were overpowered and arrested.

The Excise Police, in applying for a remand of the accused to custody, stated that the accused were experts in the art of distilling.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be remanded to excise custody.

Maruti Ganpat, a motor driver, was arrested by the Kingsway Police yesterday, on a charge of rash and negligent driving.

It was alleged that the driver was driving the car along Sion Causeway Road to Bombay in a rash and negligent manner at dead of night on Saturday, when he lost control over the steering wheel. The car fell into a gutter and the driver sustained serious injuries, the car was badly damaged. The accused was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital.

He was ordered by the Presidency Magistrate at Dadar Police Court to be remanded into police custody in the hospital.

FATALLY RUN OVER BY TRAIN

Madhukar Dwarkanath Kulkarni (23), living at Dadar, was run over and cut up by a train going from Dadar to Byculla; on Saturday at 5 p.m.

Mr. Collin Arthur Dameron stated that he was taking his up train from Dadar to Byculla. A down Mail train passed him suddenly the deceased rushed towards his train from the order of that Down Mail train and having come in contact with it was knocked down and run over. He was badly cut up.

The Corner's Jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and added. "The deceased was a trespasser on the railway tracts."

DR. CHHAGANLAL KANTAWALA DEAD

"The Bombay Chronicle" regrets to announce the death of Dr Chhaganlal H. Kantawala, (L.R.C.P.) (M.R.C.S.) which occurred suddenly from heart failure at Mahableshwar on Saturday.

Dr. Kantawala was well-known among his professional brethren as a man of stealing qualities honesty and straight forwardness—a man who would not hesitate to call a spade a spade. He was marked out with his "Khaddar dress," which he had adopted since the beginning of non-co-operation movement.

To his patients he was very sympathetic and kind and always improved them with his life-motto "Faith is the first cure."

He leaves behind a widow, a son who recently passed the M. B B. S. examination and a married daughter.

Dr. Kantawala was the son of the late Rao Bahadur Hargovindas D. Kantawala, the well-known educationalist of Gujarat. His only brother, Mr. M. H. Kantawala is the Ceylon Trade Commissioner at Bombay. His other brother Mr B. H. Kantawala is the technical manager at Victoria Mills Cawnpore.

PREMIER'S KARNATAK TOUR PROGRAMME

Mr. B. G. Kher, has allotted three days (24th, 25th and 26th) for a visit to Kanara. He will arrive at Hubli on the 24th instant by Poona Mail and will immediately proceed to Sirsi, where he will be the guest of Mr. S N. Keshwain, M.L.A.

From there he will proceed the same day to Siddapur, where he will formally declare the restoration of forfeited lands to those who lost them in the last Civil disobedience movement. In the evening he will be at Sirsi where he will receive the Municipal address and speak at a public meeting.

On the 25th inst. the Premier will visit Kumta and Honavar. In the latter place, he will inspect the classes conducted under the auspices of the Village Industries Association for the training of youths, in coir weaving, horn work, bee-keeping and gul-making from palm trees, etc. The same evening he will go to Ankola, where also he will formally declare the restoration of forfeited lands. The next morning, (26th instant) the Premier will visit Karwar. After attending some formal functions, he will start back for Bombay by mail reaching here on the 27th instant.

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Agents: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY, Princess St., Bombay—2.

FINALISTS OF THE KILLEDAR LADIES HOCKEY CUP: The Vincent Club, who drew against the Bombay City "A" sharing 2 goals on Sunday.

Recognition Of Textile Union

If Owners Refuse Trade Dispute Machinery May Be Utilised

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, (By Mail.)

The following is the brief account of the discussions which the Hon'ble the Prime Minister and the Hon'ble Minister for Industries had with Mr. Ruikar and two other representatives of the Nagpur Textile Union. Mr. Kalappa, M.L.A. Secretary to Government Commerce and Industry Department, Director of Industries and Labour Officer were also present during discussion.

On behalf of the workers, Mr. Ruikar referred to the following outstanding grievances:—

Recognition of the Nagpur Textile Trade Union, Fixation of minimum wages; leave with pay, and departmental grievances including security of service.

Mr. Ruikar proposed the appointment of a Board of Conciliation under the Trade Disputes Act for the settlement of these disputes.

As regards minimum wages and leave with pay, it was pointed out by the Minister that there were before the Legislative Assembly, Bills dealing with these very matters. The Bills have been circulated for eliciting public opinion and are likely to come up for discussion in the Assembly within the course of the next six months. It will, therefore, not be proper to refer them to a Board of Conciliation.

In so far as departmental grievances are concerned, they would be enquired into by the Labour Officer within a fixed time—say—by the 15th of June. He would submit his report to Government which would then decide as to what action if any should be taken.

The only question that remained for consideration was that of recognition of the Nagpur Textile Trade Union. After discussion Mr. Ruikar was asked whether he was prepared to have his Union recognised on the same terms and conditions on which the Electric Workers Union had been recently recognised by Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy (Managing Director of the Nagpur Electric Light and Power Company).

Mr. Ruikar asked for time to consult his Union on the ground that the question of recognition of the Union was now being dealt with separately from the other matters such as minimum living wage, leave with pay, security of service and local grievances. He further said that the last strike was withdrawn by the Union in the hope that all these matters would be dealt with together through the appointment of a Board of Conciliation.

It was made clear on behalf of Government that there was no assurance that all these questions would be dealt with together. On the contrary, Mr. Ruikar's attention was invited to the letter of Minister for Industries dated the 29th April and 30th April 1939, in which it had been made abundantly clear that minimum wage and leave with pay were questions of which the Legislative Assembly was already seized and on which, therefore, the verdict of the Assembly must be awaited. This was so clear from the correspondence that there ought to have been no doubt about it in any quarter. There is no certainty as to what the outcome of the investigation by the Labour Officer into the departmental disputes would be and that is why the question of recognition of the Trade Union had to be dealt with separately. Whether a Board of Conciliation is called for (as regards departmental grievances) will be decided after the 15th of June when the report of the Labour Officer on these grievances is received.

For the present Mr. Ruikar is asked as to what he has to say regarding recognition of the Union on the terms and conditions on which the Electric Workers Union has been recognised. Government will await an intimation from him in regard to this suggestion (which is expected to take a week or so) and in the meantime will continue its efforts to bring about recognition of the Union by the Mill-owners amicably and without the intervention of the Conciliation Board. If, ultimately, the Mill-owners do not agree to the recognition and efforts by negotiations fail, it will be time to consider the question of utilising the machinery under the Trades Disputes Act. Government adheres to the assurance which was given by the Hon'ble Minister for Industries in his letter to Mr. Ruikar.

Mysore Congress Week

Enthusiastic Scenes Mark Celebration

BANGALORE CITY, May 19.

The publicity department of the Mysore Congress has issued the following press note:—

The Mysore Congress entered upon its second year at Viduraswatha in April last. Since then the executive of the Congress has applied its mind mostly to its organisational side. The publicity department was organised on a sound and substantial basis and an organising secretary was appointed to tour the state. The Presidential tour has become a special and attractive feature.

There has been wonderful enthusiasm for the past four weeks, the resolutions of the Viduraswatha sessions.

The Congress Week which was started on the 17th of this month has exacted universal attention. In all parts of the State the Week is enthusiastically taken up. The hoisting of the flags, Khadi sales, visits to Harijan quarters, organising village industries, communal amity concerts, ventilation of the ryots' grievances in an organised manner and public meetings have been the popular and pleasing features of the Week.

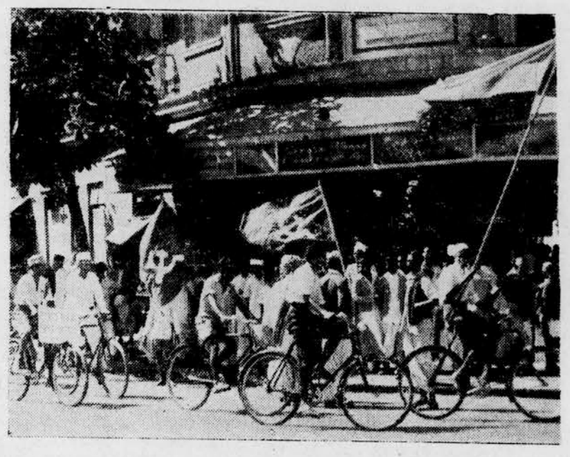
On the 23rd of this month the Week would be concluded with the celebration of the Responsible Government Day. The striking feature of that day would be the taking of the Responsible Government pledge by the large gatherings that would assemble at such meetings throughout the State.

During the month under review there have been certain striking events; the arrest and conviction of Sjt. H. Siddiah, B.A., LL.B., Advocate and a prominent Congress worker of Shimoga District and of Shri. T. Subrahmanyam, B.A., B.L., Advocate and a prominent worker of Tumkur District. They were proceeded against on a charge of sedition and sentenced to long terms of rigorous imprisonment as 18 and 12 months respectively. As a result of these convictions undaunted courage and sustained enthusiasm is exhibited in the Districts of these leaders not to speak of the general feeling of resentment throughout the State.

The prohibition work has been taken up very seriously by the Congress organisations in the State. In some places successful picketing is to the credit of the committees and what is more attempts by the Government to stifle picketing and propaganda work by the promulgation of orders under Sec. 39 of the Mysore Police Act have not been of any avail. At Nelamangala and Chickballapur there have been such prohibitory orders.

The enrolment campaign has been inaugurated by the several committees in their respective areas. The dual membership clause has spurred the workers to greater enthusiasm. From the indents received in the office happy portents of successful enrolment campaign throughout the state could be safely predicted.

FINALISTS OF THE KILLEDAR LADIES HOCKEY CUP: The Bombay City "A" who drew against the Vincent Club sharing 2 goals on Sunday.



A Cyclists', Procession organised at Parel in observance of the Political Prisoners' Day on Sunday last.

Political Summer School At Karad

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARAD, May 22.

The summer school of politic economic opened at Karad for Congress workers of Satara District with V. D. Chitale, member of All-India Congress Committee from Maharashtra, as director of the institute.

Over sixty active Congress workers have gathered for the school which will last till end of May.

MOTOR CYCLE DASHES AGAINST WAGON

BOMBAY, Monday.

Following a head-on collision between a motor-cycle and a wagon with two horses this morning at Parsi Colony, Dadar, opposite the lawn, one horse was killed and the other injured.

It appears the motor-driver had a miraculous escape.

The Kingsway police are making enquiries.

CLERK DECAMPS WITH Rs. 30,000

Police Messages Flashed To All Portant Centres

BOMBAY, Monday

Vigorous Police investigations were conducted, this morning, in the city to hunt down a clerk of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, believed to have decamped with Rs. 30,000 on May 13 last.

The defalcation was detected only on Saturday last and Police complaint was immediately lodged.

Bhavan Shanker Nagesh Mallapur, clerk for the last 20 years in the firm, was reported to have been entrusted with Rs. 30,000 to be deposited in the Chartered Bank of India.

The employee left his firm at about 4 p.m. and it is alleged he used a forged stamp of the Chartered Bank on the counter-foil of the paying slip and did not pay the amount to the Bank.

He returned to his firm the same evening and remained there for some time and left for his residence at Santa Cruz. It is believed that he was seen at Santa Cruz till 8 p.m. on that day.

The next day the employee did not turn up at his office and two days after he reported sick.

Six days passed and on Saturday again after a week, the office received the pass-book—without the amount being credited to the firm's account.

A complaint was lodged in the Esplanade Police and telegrams were flashed to his native place in North Kanara.

Sub-Inspector Parab of the Esplanade Police Station went to Santa Cruz, but no clue was found.

It is believed that Mallapur fell out with his parents and was not to be seen since May 14.

It is thought unlikely from inquiries made here that the suspect has returned to his native village, near Kumpta.

Police attempts to round up the suspect up to this morning proved futile. A watch is now being kept in some strategic Railway stations and the description of the suspect has been flashed to all important centres.

The amount suspected to have been defalcated covered 30 currency notes of a Rs. 1,000 each, but no number of any currency note is available.

Police inquiries and investigations, both in the City and outside, are in busy progress.

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DEMAND FOR INTRODUCTION OF PROHIBITION

Chikhali Citizens' Representation To Bombay Government

While the Government of Bombay is busy working out details of the Prohibition campaign as also looking into several schemes for affording relief to those who will be unemployed from Aug. 1 due to Prohibition, requests are being made to Government by residents in distant talukas in the Province to extend Prohibition to their area. The latest request in this direction comes from Chikhali Taluka in Gujarat congratulating the Government on its Prohibition policy and urging that their taluka should be declared dry in the near future.

CITIZENS' MEETING.

The representation from Chikhali States that the leading residents in the Taluka met recently at a public meeting and supported the Government's Prohibition policy wholeheartedly. A vivid description of the misery to which many of the citizens, particularly labourers have been reduced is contained in the letter.

QUESTION OF RELIEF.

The Government will consider all these representations in due course. For the present, the schemes for affording relief to poor families which will be affected by Prohibition without sufficient means for livelihood are engaging the serious attention of the Government. It will take some more time before a decision is reached in this connection.

DEMAND FOR COMPENSATION.

The Government is also considering the memorials submitted from time to time by those who are engaged in liquor trade. The latest memorial to be received is from the Bhandari community urging the Government to postpone the enforcement of Prohibition by five years in the least and in the meantime to educate public opinion in its favour. Failing this, the memorial urges the Government to grant compensation to the Bhandari community which has taken largely to toddy and liquor trade since many years.

Our Readers' Views

"Islam & Socialism"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Mr. Baig's letter on "Islam and Socialism" in your issue of the 15th instant strikes me as full of contradictions, which become all the more oblivious when we examine the two creeds objectively.

Any creed, be it religious or political, is an inevitable product of time and circumstance. It represents an essential urge of time and is merely a means to an end. The end being amelioration of mankind, on its mental, material, and spiritual planes. Naturally, such creeds, if tdey are popular and practicable will aim at some change or complete abandonment of the existing social order. And any social order, however, corrupted and weak its roots may be, always offers resistance to such a change.

Mohamad was far advance of his times. He had to fight against tendencies that were fundamentally inhuman yet prevalent and popular and time-honoured. He could not, even if he wanted to, change all institutions that were barbaric to the core. He could only introduce such reforms as the common mind could understand. He had to keep pace with the mental processes of the ancient Arabs who were extremely bigoted and conservative. In short he could only lay the foundation-stone of a new social order based on justice, universal brotherhood and equality, the super-structure of which was yet to be built. This superstructure is popularly called 'Socialism.'

Let us analyse this more clearly. What was Mohamed's mission and how did he try to establish it? His message was of universal brotherhood, equality between man and man and an equitable system based on social justice and fair-play. He tried to establish and impose the sovereignty of "Allah" over every thing. He did not abolish capitalism because it was necessary and essential for the maintenance of the poor. But he associated himself completely with the masses and the down-trodden' by remaining till the end of his life-a semi-starved prophet. He shunned and rebuked all riches and condemned its display.

When he prohibited usury, introduced 'Zakat', abolished slavery, he actually condemned exploitation of man by man and upheld the moral superiority of the poor over the rich or to use the socialistic phraseology of the exploited over the exploiters. His conception of 'Bait-ul-mal', was nothing more than the socialisation of the State, (There were no means of production then), and his particular stress on perfect equality of man and man was meant to create the 'classless' society of the Communist State. He no doubt emphasised on submission of men to the Ruler, but then the ruler had to be from the common people and had to merge himself completely in them. That is what exactly the Communist mean when they say 'State fades away.'

The only point of superficial difference between 'Islam and Socialism,' is that the former establishes the Sovereignty of 'Allah' over every thing, while the latter seeks to establish the Sovereignty of Man over every thing. For Islam service to God is the supreme thing and for socialism service to mankind. Where does the difference lie?—Yours, etc.

ABDUL ALI.

Hyderabad, May 20.

Gold And Silver Business

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is a matter to be greatly deplored that certain undesirable elements of fraud and dishonesty have crept in almost every trade and handicraft, due to keen and unfair.....competition and general depression everywhere. In this progressive age, with the increasing fad for fashion and ultra modern ideas, people are induced to buy seemingly attractive things which when minutely scrutinized prove to be made of useless and worthless materials. As the result of such unfair competition, honest dealers, in spite of utmost economy, find it very difficult to compete with fraudulent and dishonest dealers who sell their wares at such absurd low prices that it is impossible to believe how they can do it without incurring a loss to themselves.

We shall here only deal with the gold and silver articles trade and see how fraud is practised there. Generally for the manufacture of gold articles two qualities of gold are used. One is 97 touch gold and is prepared by silver and copper alloy; the other is known as guinea gold is prepared by mixture of copper. The former is used only in the preparation of heavy and solid articles as it is a little soft. The latter is more commonly used in the manufacture of all articles in general.

When the rate of 100 p.c. bar gold is Rs. 37 per tola, the rate of pure 97 touch gold (which is rarely used as it is very soft) will come to about Rs. 36 per tola. The rate of ordinary 97 gold i.e., in reality 95 p.c. gold will be Rs. 35-8-0 per tola. The rate of guinea gold, which is also known as 22kt. gold or sovereign gold and which is 90 per cent in quality will be Rs. 33-8-0 per tola. The rate of pure sovereign gold or sovereign melted gold will be Rs. 34-8-0 per tola as there is premium on the rate of sovereigns when compared to that of bar gold.

From the facts given above we know that when the rates of 100 per cent bar gold is Rs. 37 per tola, real 97 touch gold should be Rs. 36 per tola, 97 gold (95 p.c.) should be Rs 35-8-0 per tola, guinea gold or 22kt. gold should be Rs. 33-8-0 per tola, and real sovereign gold (91.60) should be Rs. 34-8-0 per tola.

The rate charged in the market, however, vary from Rs. 33 to Rs. 35 for 97 gold and Rs. 30 to Rs. 33 for guinea gold. Gold of the quality of 80 to 90 per cent is passed of as 97 gold and that of 70 to 80 per cent is sold as guinea gold. This leaves a clear profit of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per tola to such dealers who sell inferior quality of gold as 97 and guinea gold. People are attracted to buy such articles as those who sell inferior gold as of higher quality gold, keep very low labour charges. In fact they charge Rs. 1-8-0, Rs. 1-4-0 and in some cases even annas four per tola as making charges. These extreme low rates of making attract customers who though they think they gain in the bargain are really losers in as much as they lose from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per tola in gold. They realise this only when they sell the article.

If a customer expects good workmanship, pure gold and fair finish in the manufacture of articles in gold, and if we were to consider the expense of the merchants have to undergo by way of maintaining a big and permanent staff, show-room and window decorations, lighting and interest on big capital, he cannot get articles at less than Rs. 3 to Rs. 2-8-0 per tola as making charges. These are the minimum charges at which a merchant can sell his goods if pure gold is supplied. When low rates of making as we have mentioned above are charged, there is little doubt that there will be lower quality of gold supplied and the deal will not be honest.

There are some persons who prefer to be experts in testing gold and silver. These are known as Chharriwallas. They have got their regular shops in the bazar. With the exception of a few, even these are in league with the merchants and have mutual understanding by which gold and silver articles of dealers (with whom they have previous agreement) are tested and certified to be of higher touch and quality, while in reality the stuff is of much inferior value. To guard against this, intending purchases should be very careful, and if at all they want the articles they may have purchased to be tested, they should get it done on the next day of their purchases, bearing in mind not to take with them any wrapper or box giving the clue or the name of the merchant from whom they may have purchased the articles.

In silver articles also, the same thing happens. Articles are prepared in 100, 97.94 and 90 per cent silver. But articles of 80 to 20 per cent silver are sold as pure and 90 p.c. silver. Sometimes only copper articles with silver gilding are passed off as silver articles.

It may be argued on behalf of the dealers that they bind themselves by a guarantee in the bill to purchase the articles they sell at the current market rate, deducting the making charges, when such articles are returned. Here also in most cases customers do not preserve the bills, and in most cases when memos are produced, various objections are raised and people get about Rs. 5 to Rs 10 less per tola than what they actually paid. In this connection, intending purchasers should be careful and insist upon the dealers to mention the touch and quality of gold and silver in the bill.

People in India buy gold and silver ornaments as a sort of investment of their savings rather than as means of personal decoration. As a rule they are very reluctant to part with their gold unless in extreme difficulty. They only realise how they are duped and defrauded when they go to the bazaar to sell the articles, when to their dismay and discomfort, they find that they get much less than what they had paid.

To safeguard the interests of the public Government should introduce a system of marking the ornaments in silver and gold of the exact quality, just as is done in England by the Hall Mark System. Experts in testing gold and silver articles should be made to secure licences from Government or some other means may be thought of by Government, by which such frauds and cheating may be prevented.—Yours, etc.,

MOHANLAL & CO.,
Jewellers.

DIGBOI FIRING INCIDENT

Assam Government To Order Fresh Inquiry

SHILLONG, May 22.

The "United Press" understands that the Assam Ministry has decided to order a fresh enquiry into the Digboi military firing incident.

The enquiry is likely to be conducted by a special tribunal of one person of the standing of a High Court Judge, and names suggested in this connection include that of Sir Manmathanath Mukherjee.

It may be remembered that the District Magistrate of Dibrugarh recently held a magisterial enquiry and submitted report with the finding that the military resorted to firing in self-defence.—United Press.

Allegations In Adultery Case

"This prosecution is a purely black-mailing adventure. Here is a husband, the complainant, with no pretence to morality or decency, having thrown his wife from pillar to post and forced her into several semi-adulterous positions has now come before this court to hang the accused for adultery", declared Mr. Joachim Alva, Advocate, on behalf of Arthur Crudgington, an Anglo-Indian youth, in the Court of Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, Dadar, on Friday, evening.

Archibald Rupert McGill, inspector in the Stores Department, G. I. P. Railway is the complainant who has charged the accused with having enticed his wife Gladys Embrancia McGill from Bhusaval in February 1937 and committed adultery at Bombay in October 1937. The accused pleaded not guilty; Mrs. McGill was one of the prosecution witnesses.

Urging the acquittal of the accused, Mr. Alva, quoted the dictam of Lord Westbury from a House of Lords decision, "It will be a disgrace to the law to suppose that a husband may connive at the adultery of his wife on Monday, and yet be at liberty to complain of the repetition of the adultery on Tuesday! Connivance is a sufficient defence to a charge of adultery, though it may not have been connivance of the wife's misconduct with the accused."

"Let us stick to the Indian Law" remarked Mr. L. A. Salazar, Advocate for the complainant. The English Law does not apply to us.

"Connivance is the first defence even under the first defence under the Indian Penal Code," retorted Mr. Joachim Alva; and "the principles of connicance are the same all the world over, and it is worth while to bow to the definition laid down by the Lords".

Mr. Salazar, in his reply, stated that Mr. Alva had vividly drawn on his imagination without any foundation in facts. The accused was clearly guilty of adultery and ought to be convicted. Mr. Salazar had not finished his address 26th May 1939.

At the previous hearing of the when the case was adjourned to case the Magistrate suggested the compounding of the case so that an amicable end might be put to this unseemly affair without any Court order. The complainant in the very beginning agreed to compromise provided he was paid Rs. 500 by the accused.

Mr. Joachim Alva on behalf of the accused stoutly refused to pay anything to the complainant but was prepared to fall in line with the Court's suggestion on only one condition that the accused would pay Rs. 100 in charity. The complainant refused to accept the idea and talks of settlement having failed the case proceeded.

WHAT IS THE VALUE OF A HUMAN LIFE?

"All the glory in the world will not pay for my child's life," said a woman whose son had fallen on the battlefield.

During 1917-1918, 117,179 American soldiers died on the fields of battle, victims of the War; during the same period 550,000 American citizens died at home, victims of influenza.

Since that time, experiments have demonstrated up to the hilt that quinine, used systematically as a prophylactic measure, and administered in doses of 3 grains daily is practically certain to afford protection from influenza, and in any case enables that most dangerous and often fatal complication, viz. influenzal pneumonia, to be avoided. Had these experiments only been made sooner and appreciated to the fullest extent, millions of human lives could have been saved (five times more than the murderous War claimed as its victims).

And in spite of this, we still see cases of the most extraordinary neglect in connection with the fight against infectious diseases. In the medical review "Deutsche medizinische Wochenschrift", No. 20. 1937, Prof. Nauck of the Hamburg Institute for Tropical Diseases publishes the following typical case.

During its return voyage from the Cape to Europa, a steamer stopped at Lagos, the West African port where malaria is most to be feared. The crew received permission to go ashore. Quinine had been distributed amongst the men, but only during 4 days. Afterwards 8 men developed malaria. This could have been avoided if, by conforming to the reasonable dictates of sound prophylaxis, they had been made to take a daily dose of 6 grains of quinine not only throughout the voyage, but also for a month after their return to their country. Of the 8 patients, 4 died. Their lives could have been saved, if, as soon as the attack came on, they had been given from 15 to 18 grains of quinine every day for a period of 7 days.

In the Italian army operating in Abyssinia consisting of 600,000 men, the administration of quinine as a prophylactic measure, carried out with remarkable regularity, reduced the number of deaths due to malaria to 23! And on one small steamer, there were 4 deaths!! No prevention by quinine!!

What is the cost of a human life? Just a little care, just a small quantity of quinine, that was all that was necessary to have saved these 4 unfortunate men!

OAKES' PROBABLES

LONDON, May 22.

The following are probable for Oakes:

Avena (Burns), Royal Truce (Wing), Semiramide (Elliott), Tithit (Harrimann), Galatea Second (Jones), Aurora (Perryman), White Fox (Semblat), Infrared (Beasley), Olein (Lowrey), Castilian Princess (Gilbert), Virginia (Crouch), Ballathie (Sibbritt), Arsenal (Jamesdoyle), Kittyfrisk (Thwaites), Superbe (Nevett), Ellaa (Smirke), Wilhelmina-Second (Taylor), Sonsiewench (Smith), Bonaroba (Bezant), Sonamphore (Gordon Richards), Romany Night (Lane), Curtain Call (Stephenson).

No jockeys have been selected for Scenery, Soft Impeachment and Sugarkandy.—Reuter's Special.

SATYAMURTI WILL RESIST FEDERATION

MADRAS, May 22.

Addressing a public meeting tonight at the Congress House on "Congressmen in Office" Mr. S. Satyamurti, Deputy Leader, Congress Party in the Central Assembly referred to the "false and malicious propaganda" carried on by some that he had advocated in some of his public speeches the acceptance of Federation under certain circumstances.

Mr. Satyamurti totally denied the allegation and stated that he fully approved of, and subscribed to the resolution of the Congress rejecting this Federation. He would never accept this Federation and would play his part in resisting it. As part of that resistance, he strongly advocated the capturing of all elected seats in the Federal Legislature by Congressmen and Congresswomen, so as to fight Federation from within the Legislature by preventing any Federal Ministry functioning and by refusing to accept office. This fight would, of course, be strengthened by the fight outside also.

Mr. Satyamurti controverted the charge of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose that Congress Ministries had weakened the revolutionary mentality in the country.

Mr. Satyamurti strongly deprecated the formation of the "Forward Bloc" by Mr. Bose and appealed to Congressmen not to support that party.—A.P.

MADRAS CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S DEMAND

MADRAS, May 22.

A resolution condemning the attitude of its own President, Mr. S. Satyamurti, M.L.A. (Central), towards Federation, was passed by the Madras District Congress Committee at its meeting last night, Mr. T. Chengalvaryan, Vice-President, presiding.

The following is the full text of the resolution:—

"This meeting of the Madras District Congress Committee condemns the attitude of Mr. Satyamurti towards Federation as exhibited in his recent speeches at Bombay, Kumbhakonam, etc., which is against the declared policy and principle of the Indian National Congress.

"This meeting further requests the President of Tamilnad Congress Committee to take necessary steps in the matter."—United Press.

ALLEN CUP LEAGUE TOURNAMENT

DHANBAD (By Mail).

Nine teams are participating this year in the Allen Cup League Tournament, to be run under the auspices of the Railway Sports Association, Dhanbad, from May 23.

Each team will play only one match against the other as, in view of the large number of the games, the committee feels that it will not be possible to arrange return matches.

The League was organised last year and the Loyabad F. C., who are playing this year under the style of the Sijua Jhaira Sports Club, finished at the top of the table.

The following among other teams are taking part this year: Lodna F.C., Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad 'A', Dhanbad Sporting Club, Patardih Sports Club, Gomoh Recreation Club and Dhanbad 'B'.—A. P.

Sales Tax To Pay For Prohibition

Reddi Demolishes Opposition Arguments: Nellore To Go "Dry" From October

KAVALI (Madras Presidency), May 21.

The Madras Government's intention to introduce prohibition in the Nellore district in October next year was announced by the Hon. Mr. Gopala Reddi, Minister for Local Self-Government, while addressing a public meeting here.

In defending the levy of sales tax, the Minister characterised the opposition to the measures as meaningless. Sales tax, he said, was being levied in many foreign countries, and this levy was a direct and logical consequence of the prohibition policy of the Government, for which it had a definite mandate from the people. Government was, however, fully alive to the fact that the incidence of taxation on the peasant was very high.

The present sales tax was calculated, the Minister concluded, to avoid taxation of the ryots and to make the urban middle class population contribute their share to provincial exchequer.—United Press.

THEIR SUPREME CONTEMPT FOR POLITICIANS

London Journalist On "Reminiscences Of Fleet Street"

Under the auspices of the Press and Art Club, Mr. A. Rawland Thomas of the Executive Editorial Staff of the "Star" (London) delivered an interesting lecture on "Reminiscenes of Fleet Street", on Monday evening, when Mr. Francis Low presided.

The speaker observed "In the Fleet Street we always feel we are free men". There was nothing formal about the Fleet Street. Of all the Fleet Street editors, he said, Mr. O'Connor was the ablest and the most famous. He paid a tribute to the uncanny art of etching possessed by Mr. David Low, the cartoonist.

BLANK FOR LATEST NEWS

He then referred to the events of public importance. In times of crisis, they always kept two columns blank for the latest news. One such crisis occurred when Edward VIII abdicated the throne.

He then referred to the general strike of 1926. Papers published as much as twelve editions per day in order to supply the public with news regarding hour to hour developments during the crisis.

CONTEMPT FOR POLITICIANS

"We felt supreme contempt for politicians. As a matter of fact we felt superior to them. Curzon we hated most, he was so full of himself", he said.

REPORTER'S TASK

He then referred to the work of a reporter. A reporter's work, he said, was full of difficulties. A reporter must be an unscrupulous person and should be able to make "scoops" and weave a story on the basis of scanty but significant materials tactfully obtained. In the Fleet Street a reporter would not be let down for committing a mistake, provided he made an honest endeavour to get a story. In that case, the paper would stand by him at any case.

Industrial Disputes In India

Nine Million Working Days Lost: Four Lakhs Of Workers Involved

SIMLA, (By Mail.)

The highest number of industrial disputes in British India yet recorded in about the last two decades was in 1938. There were 399 disputes involving 401,000 workers, as against 379 disputes with 648,000 workers in 1937. The total number of working days lost was 9,199,000 as compared with 8,982,000 in 1937.

In all cotton textile mills and jute mills accounted for 39 per cent of the strikes, 70.8 per cent of the workers involved and 71.1 per cent of the loss of working days. In 212 of the strikes or 53 per cent the chief demand related to wages or bonuses. The number of strikes in which the workmen were successful in gaining concessions was 181 or approximately 46 per cent of the total.

U. P. Council Passes Unemployment Tax Bill

LUCKNOW, May 22.

The United Provinces Unemployment Tax Bill of 1939 was passed in the Legislative Council to-day as amended by the Select Committee of the Council.—United Press.

"There is HEALTH in every BOTTLE of SANATOGEN"

That is the opinion of one of the 25,000 physicians all over the world who have written to us praising the value of Sanatogen During and after illness it is a godsend. Sanatogen brings real health to the whole body and revitalizes the blood and nerve cells.

Prof. Mann, formerly of Oxford University, concluded that "*a building-up process goes on in the nerves after the administration of Sanatogen*". Why be weak and miserable; why be run-down, listless and nervous, when there is health in every bottle of Sanatogen? The change brought about by a short course of Sanatogen will amaze you. Buy some to-day and enjoy your work and leisure to the full.

I have been taking Sanatogen, and I cannot speak too highly of the benefit I have derived from it. My indigestion is gone, and I am a new man in every way.
—*writes a grateful Sanatogen user*

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THE TRUE TONIC FOOD

Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Shud 4, 1995
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 3, 1858
Parsi: Adar 20, 1308
Hightide: 2-20; 15-13
Lowtide: 8-16; 21-27
Sunrise: 6h. 3m.
Sunset 7h. 9m.
Indian Football League, Parel 5-45 p.m.
Harwood League, Div. I, 6 p.m.
Women's Hockey League, B. P. H. A. ground, 6 p.m

Wednesday, May 24.

Municipal Schools Committee 5-10 p.m.

Saturday, May 27.

S.S. "Carthage" with mails for London sails at 1 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE

Regd. and unregd. Correspondence other than letters and postcards for Straits Settlements, Hongkong and all Correspondence for Colombo, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. "Rawalpindi" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Thursday the 25th instant.

'AT HOME' TO DAHANUKAR

The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce has arranged an 'At Home' to Mr. M. L. Dahanukar, the President, to bid him fare-well on the eve of his departure to Geneva as Employers' delegate to the 25th International Labour Conference to-day (Tuesday), at the Cricket Club of India.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY OF INDIA

Mr. A. Dyer of Messrs. Kodak Limited will give a lecture to the Photographic Society of India to-day (Tuesday), at 6-30 p.m. in the premises of the Society. The lecture will be given with film demonstration.

PARTY TO NIMBKAR

A Tea Party in honour of Mr. R. R. Nimbkar, Workers' Delegate to the 25th International Labour Conference of Geneva, will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Head Office of the Apex Assurances Ltd. on the first floor of Alexandra Building, Frere Road, Bombay.

GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute when Mr. Sorabji Naoroji Konga, B.A., will give a further discourse in English on

"A detailed examination of Hormuzd Yasht to ascertain the correct meaning of Manthra Spenta spoken of therein".

BOMBAY SCHOOL OF POLITICS

With a view to facilitate education in politics for the general public, the "C" Ward Committee of the League of Radical Congressmen, has decided to start a Sunday School, of politics in the Ward. Mr. Ramanlal Agrawala, a graduate of the Kashi Vidyapith of Benares, will act as Principal.

PUPILS' OWN SCHOOL

(From Our Correspondent.)

The Pupils' Own School, which has established itself at Vile Parle for the last six years, has shifted from Ghod Bunder Road to Tejpal Bungalow, (known as 'Mor' Bungalow) a minute's walk towards the east, from the railway station. The matriculation results of this school for the last two years were 67 per cent and 84 per cent respectively.

It reopens on the 5th of June, I am told, and admissions have already begun and will remain open unto the 10th of June.

REGAL at 4. 6-30 & 10 p.m.
CLIVE BROOK
In GEORGE PLEYDELL BANCROFT'S
"THE WARE CASE"
First Class Murder Mystery with a real kick in the climax!

"KING OF THE UNDERWORLD"
Warner Bros.'
Sensational Thriller
EXCELSIOR
4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"The King of the Underworld". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Ware Case". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bari-Didi". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Duniya-Na-Mane". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"The Only Way". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Savitri". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10-15 p.m.
WEST END—"The Kick" Time as usual
NEW EMPIRE—"The Saint Strikes Back" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Baji Deshpande". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m
KRISHNA—"Dushman". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m
IMPERIAL—"Sitara". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Daughter of Marathas". Time as usual.
KOHINOOR—"Devata". Time as usual.
MAJESTIC—"A Bottle of Brandy". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"There's That Woman Again". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N.Y.K. Steamer "Zinzun Maru" left Kobe for Bombay 'via' ports of call on 19th May, and is expected to arrive here on or about 14th June.

ARRIVAL OF MAIL STEAMER

The P. and O. Mail steamer "Rawalpindi" with Mails arrived at Aden at 5 a.m. on the 21st instant and left there at 9 a.m. the same day.

In the ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Thursday, the 25th current. She will sail from Ballard Pier at 11 p.m. the same day for the Far East.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

The Hon'ble Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy lunched at Government House on Monday.

The Governor of Bombay addressed the Women's Auxiliary Corps in the Red Cross Office on Monday.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. H. Fitzherbert, Sir Hugh and Lady Clayton and Mr. N. P. A. Smith dined at Government House on Monday.

BHARATA ITIHAS SAMSHODHAKA MANDALA, POONA

The above Mandala will hold its annual meeting on 27th, 28th, 29th inst. when Mr. N. C. Kelkar will preside. A number of scholars including Prof. D. V. Potdar, Saradar G. N. Mujumdar, Prof. Mirashi, Mr. Y. R. Deshpande, Mr. V. G. Digne, Mr. D. B. Diskalkar, Mr. Y. R. Gupte, have agreed to read papers on historical subjects. A historical exhibition will also be held.

W.I.A.A. CLOSED FOR TWO DAYS

The Offices of the Western India Automobile Association will be closed for the entire day on Saturday May 27th and Sunday May 28th.

During these two days the W.I.A.A. is transferring from its present temporary offices at 12 Wodehouse Road, Bombay to its permanent headquarters occupying the first floor of the Lalji Naranji Memorial Building of the Indian Merchants' Chamber next to Churchgate Station.

YARN AND SILK MERCHANTS MEET

Extraordinary General Meeting

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Bombay Yarn and Silk Merchants' Association was held on Saturday in the Association Hall, when Sheth Sagarmal Mody presided. The resolutions passed by the Managing Committee on 4th May 1939 to control the forward trading in the market were discussed by several speakers, who unanimously dwelt upon the necessity of putting an effective check on the unhampered and ever-increasing imports of yarns from Japan by regulating the forward trading in the market. The speakers, one after another, referred to the very perilous and adverse effects these imports have on the Indian Textile Industry and the financial stability of the yarn dealers and emphasized upon the need for caution on behalf of the merchants in their dealings with the Japanese Import Houses and appealed to the members present to extend their full co-operation to the Association in launching upon a scheme to regulate and control the influx of Japanese yarns in the local market.

The meeting then adjourned for a week after appointing a sub-Committee which, after considering the prevailing circumstances of the market and the views of the members, would formulate a scheme and present the same before the General Body for their approval.

W. I. A. A. ELECTIONS

Mr. Noormahomed Chinoy Elected President

Mr. Noormahomed Chinoy was elected President of the Western India Automobile Association for the year 1939 at the first committee meeting held since the annual general meeting at W.I.A.A. Headquarters last night Mr. J. M. Kamdar and Mr. S. N. C Cuttack were elected Vice-President for the year

Swami Satyadev, the Aryasamajist leader, who was invited to Germany to lecture on Aryan Culture, returned by s.s. "Conte Verde" on Monday. Picture taken on Ballard Pier.

PLIGHT OF INDIANS IN ETHIOPIA

Govt. Reply To Sir P. Thakurdas

In reply to a representation made by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Chairman, Imperial Indian Citizenship Association regarding the position of Indians in Ethiopia under Italian Occupation, the Secretary, External Affairs Department, Government of India, writes:—

"The question of the disabilities under which Indians labour in Ethiopia was recently considered by the Government of India on a reference from His Majesty's Government, and as a result the British Ambassador at Rome has been instructed by the Foreign Office to make representations to the Italian Government with a view to securing the removal of the restrictions at present placed on Indians residing in Italian East Africa We have asked His Majesty's Government to inform us of the results of the action taken, and on receipt of further information I will let you know what success has attended our efforts."

THE PHOENIX MILL STRUGGLE

Security Of Service Is The Issue, Says Dange

Mr. S. A. Dange, General Secretary, Bombay Girni Kamgar Union writes:—

It is necessary that public attention be drawn to the struggle that the workers of the Phoenix Mills are waging, as it has raised an issue, which affects not only this particular mill, but all mills in general, an issue which affects even the middle-class employees in all establishments. The issue, is, if an employer chooses to close a mill (or any establishment) for an unspecified period due to alleged trade depression and consequently discharges all his employees have the workers the conventional and moral right to demand that if and when the mill re-opens, the old workers will be re-employed? The public will see that the issue is a very simple one, which could be decided in favour of the workers without hesitation by any Government.

The demand in fact is granted by several employers without even a struggle, as a matter of accepted convention. But neither the Phoenix millowner nor the Congress Ministry accept this simple right of the workers to the Security of their Services which are teminated, not due to any fault of theirs, but because the employers choose not to run the mill till he pleases.

The Phoenix mill was closed on 16th April for an indefinite period by a fortnight's notice due to alleged trade-depression. Thereupon, on 15 May, the employer put up a notice to engage 200 workers ostensibly" to clear and oil the machinery."

Apart from the fact that 200 men are certainly not required for merely cleansing and oiling machinery, the workers resented the attitude of the employer in not settling the matter by negotiations, but through the aid of the police force, if the workers refused to allow this piecemeal breaking up of their solidarity They would have no objection to the 'safety men' being given, if the employer had made it clear that though according to requirements of the Law, he gave notices of discharge and the mill was closed, he would re-employ them the old workers when he restarts the mill.

HOME MINISTER'S REPLY

When the employer proved obdurate, the workers had none but the Congress Government to approach. They expected sympathy, but in stead they got a lecture on law and peace and order The workers least expected it Here were mill-owners closing from the Congress Government. down mills one by one and throwing out thousands of workers on the street. Have these thousands not the right to know if the employer would give them their jobs back when they re-start, or the Government, will assure them that it would see that the old workers went to their old jobs?

But the Hon. Mr. Munshi made it simply a question of giving police protection to an employer when he asks for it,—no matter whether thousands suffer by that police protection or not.

The Government Press Note talks of breach of peace and criminal intimidation. It is the employer who threatened breach of peace by trying to rush in 200 men and refusing to talk with his employees. It is the intimidation of the employer and those who protect him, which is criminal. It is criminal to threaten the livelihood of thousands of people, when they are ready to work. The Government Press Note says that the question of assurance is one "to be decided by negotiation between the workers and the employers." But when the employers refuse to negotiate what are the workers to do? They ask their Government to negotiate, their own Government. But that Government in stead says,—they can not intervene. One month ago, in this very mill, the Government did intervene and brought the employers and the employees to negotiate together. But this time it refuses. Why? Because the Government has changed its policy and does not wish to force the powerful Bombay mill-owners to negotiate with the workers?

NOT A HYPOTHETICAL QUESTION

It is very queer, when the Government says that they cannot say what their attitude will be on a hypothetical question. The re-employment of four thousand workers is not a hypothetical question. If a murder is threatened, what will the Member for Law and Order do? He by law assures that his legal arm will interfere and protect the intended victim. The employers in Bombay have thrown out thousands and murdered their means of livelihood. Will not the moral might of the Government be on the side of the workers and assure them that the Government will intervene and protect them?

The Government Press Note asks the Labour leaders not "to put forward women to picket." In the first place, let it be known that the thousand women workers have taken to picketing of their own accord. They were not put forward by anybody. But I should have expected the Congress Minister to congratulate the gallant women workers for gallantly facing tear-gas and lathicharge. I should have expected him to rejoice that the working women are learning the Congress lessons of the Azad Maidan and Borsad struggles where women took the lead. Neither our workingmen nor our leaders expected that the police who charged Borsad women would be merciful to pickets just because they were women.

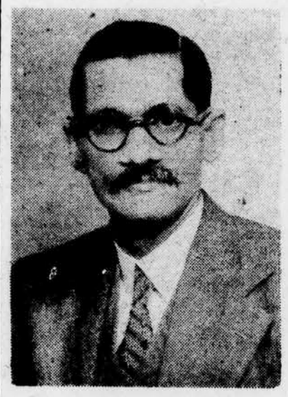
WORKERS' ASSURANCES

The workers in their talk with Mr. Munshi assured the Government that they were prepared to line up with the Government and the mill-owners in their battle against the Indo-British Trade-Pact and cotton duty. The workers warned the Government that employers were forcing a crisis on them instead of a crisis against the foreign Government. The Minister had nothing to say except this that they were considering steps to be taken "when the threatened crisis arose." The fact is Government fails to see that the crisis is there already, that thousands of workers are being retrenched and dismissed by the employers, thus forcing the workers to meet the attack in a concerted manner, before they are cut down piecemeal.

I should request the Ministry not to make the Phoenix mills question one of Law and Order alone, not to wait for the crisis, not to allow the employers to refuse to negotiate. The workers want to cry halt to the attack on their life and employment to be assured that old workers would get back their work whenever a mill reopens. It is a very simple and humane assurance, one that prevails in many Government Departments and in many Industrial organizations in India and in various other foreign countries.

If the Government has any doubts regarding the legitimacy of this claim of the workers, let them bring the employers and the Trade Unions to a conference on the question and have the issue thrashed out, pending which the Phoenix employer should not get police protection.

If this very reasonable demand even is refused, the workers will have nothing left to do but to face the tradegy of an attack on men and women workers at the hands of the Congress Ministers.



Mr. E. C. HENRIQUES, F.R.I.B.A., F.I.I.A.

NEW PRESIDENT OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

Career Of Mr. E. C. Henriques

Mr. E. C. Henriques, F.R.I.B.A., F.I.I.A., has been unanimously elected as President of the Indian Institute of Architects for the session 1939-1940.

After passing his Final Examination in Architecture, Mr. Henriques was articled to the then Consulting Architect to the Government of Bombay, the late Mr. George Wittet, F.R.I.B.A., for practical training and worked on several large projects, and was deputed to study Indian buildings of architectural interest in different parts of India.

After two years practical training under the Consulting Architect to the Bombay Government, he proceeded to Europe for higher studies. He passed his final R.I.B.A. Examination, qualifying for the Associateship of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1916, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1927. In England he was also articled for practical training under Mr. James Ransome, F.R.I.B.A., the first Consulting Architect to the Government of India and carried out study tours to different centres, specializing in planning and equipment of modern buildings such as hospitals, dispensaries, schools and laboratories.

Mr. Henriques is a Fellow of the Indian Institute of Architects, has held several offices such as Hon. Secy. of the Institute and member of various Committees, and was twice elected the Vice-President of this Institute. He is keenly interested in the traditional Indian Architecture and he has high ideas for the adoption of Indian styles to suit India's modern requirements, and it is believed that the Indian Institute of Architects will go a step forward under his regime.

SUPPORT TO PROHIBITION PROGRAMME

Ahrar Conference Congratulates Bombay Govt.

RATE-WAR CONDEMNED

"The Congress Government has not introduced Prohibition as a Party measure. They have secured the unanimous support of all the parties in the Legislative Assembly and Council irrespective of the fundamental differences in other political spheres," said Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan addressing the Bombay Provincial Ahrar Conference on Monday night.

RATE-WAR CONDEMNED

Three important resolutions were passed at the final session of the Conference. The first one condoled the death of Moulana Sheth Sulaiman, vice-President of the Ahrar-e-Majlis, (Bombay Branch). The second, which was an omnibus resolution demanded the intervention of the Government of India to put a stop to "the cut-throat competition" in the Haj steamer service between the Scindia Steam Navigation Company and Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co., who are the owners of the Moghul Line. The rate-war carried on by these two companies the resolution stated, resulted in causing untold difficulties to the pilgrims.

The resolution added:—"A few months ago about 400 Hajis were stranded in Bombay, after having come all the way from different parts of India.

The sudden fluctuations in freight were a source of inconvenience to Haj passengers. If it was not for the kindly intercession of the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister to the Bombay Government, the 400 Hajis, who on account of the rates being raised by the Moghul Line without any previous notice would have not only to give up the pilgrimage but actually go back disappointed.

The resolution urged the Central Government to see that the rate-war was stopped and a fixed level rate was kept. If necessary it was suggested that Government should enact legislation to that effect.

The same resolution requested the Hajis to patronise and travel only by the Scindia Line in the interest of national shipping.

It also desired that shipping companies to provide better facilities, and equip their ships with modern comforts.

Mr. Muhammad Ibrahim, the mover of the resolution said, "I appeal to you brethren in the interest of National shipping only to make use of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co's ships while performing the Haj pilgrimage."

FOLLOWING TRADITION OF ISLAM

Maulana Abdul Halim Siddiqui then moved a resolution on Prohibition saying, "The Government of Bombay are following the tradition of Islam in putting a stop to the drink evil, by introducing total Prohibition in the Province. The Prophet strictly enjoined Prohibition among his followers, as such the Muslims, especially the Ahrars welcome the Prohibition scheme of the Bombay Government whole-heartedly."

The resolution congratulated the Bombay Ministry on the courageous step that they had taken and assured it of the whole-hearted support and co-operation of the Ahrars.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan who followed the Maulana, denounced the policy of the Muslim League in attempting to hinder the national progress.

He said: "There is a tendency among some Muslims to stand aloof from whatever the Congress did whether it was a good measure or bad." It was a wrong attitude. If the measure was one that would bring some ultimate good to the people, there was no reason why the Muslims should not give it their full support. Prohibition was such a measure and therefore deserved the support of the Muslims.

The conference terminated after the completion of the session.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENTS' BOLD STEP

War On Religious Discrimination

The Bombay Government has directed that in all cases of regrant of resumed devasthan inam lands attached to Hindu religious institutions the further condition should be attached to the regrant that the institution will be open to Hindus of all classes. If the holders or managers of the institution refuse to accept this condition, the lands will continue as khalsa.

DADAR HINDU SABHA BATCH TO HYDERABAD

Dr. Savarkar writes:—

One more batch of ten volunteers was despatched by the Dadar Hindu Mahashibir on the 17th May bringing the total to 570.

The batch went to Aurangabad. Six were arrested at the station on suspicion. Four succeeded in entering the city and held two meetings in two prominent places. They were arrested after half an hour. Great commotion prevailed.

CRIPPLED BY PAINS IN THE LEGS

Physical Instructor Loses Use of Limbs

FIT AS EVER AFTER TAKING KRUSCHEN

This physical instructor was attacked by violent, stabbing pains in the legs, which threatened to deprive him of his livelihood. He tried a number of things—which brought him no relief. Then he started on Kruschen and that soon put him on his feet again. Read his tribute:—

"I am a swimming and physical instructor. Early this year I had violent, stabbing pains in my legs from the hips to the big toe. In the mornings, I could not walk for three or four hours. I could stick pins in my back and not feel them. Massage oil, pills, etc., did me no good, and I spent pounds to no avail. Someone begged me to take Kruschen Salts. In despair I got a bottle. After I had taken three parts of the contents, I was as fit as ever, except for a little stiffness of the joints, while in general health I was far better. Kruschen has put me on my legs again."—H.L.S.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1939

UNEMPLOYMENT AND EXAMINATIONS

The Government of Bombay have decided to institute a competitive test for recruitment to the various clerical establishments of the public services in the province. The exact nature of the test has not yet been prescribed. But it may be gathered from the suggestion of the Government of India, at whose instance the Bombay Government have taken this step, that the test will be more or less equivalent to the matriculation standard as it is to be "at a pre-university stage but it will be more practical and less academic in character." Its most distinctive feature is that it will be "an indispensable preliminary to candidature for practically all Government appointments." Success in the test will not give a right to a Government appointment but failure in it "will constitute a definite and final bar to Government service."

The Rush To University

The primary object of holding such an examination does not seem to be to pick out the best men available for lower Government service; for in that case Government would not hold it at a pre-university stage. The object is frankly stated to be "to prevent a rush for university education by young men whose main aim is to get into Government service, and to prevent young men from following a pursuit which cannot yield an adequate material return." The decision to hold the test with this object is based on the assumption that "the vast majority of the products of our universities aim at securing some appointment or other in Government service and that only when they fail to secure Government appointments do they think either of private service or some other profession." This assumption was quite valid some decades ago: but now most university students know that they have little chance of getting suitable or any jobs in Government service. They rush to the university because its degrees or diplomas give them social status and culture of some sort and are often the only passport to higher professional examinations, because non-university institutions for higher studies like medical and technical schools are extremely few, and, finally, because the students know that a higher university examination is everywhere reckoned a better qualification for any clerical job than a lower one of the university or any other body. The students proceed as far in the university as their means permit, hoping against hope that some time they may get some job and can at least claim to enjoy "plain living and high thinking." Many, far too many, fail to get any job and they swell the army of the educated unemployed.

The Only Way

The Government competitive test in question is designed to reduce the number of the educated employed. It is expected that those who fail in the examination will not proceed to the university because the rule is that "a failure in this test is a definite and final bar to Government service." A few may refrain from going in for higher university examinations because of this rule, and to that extent the test may succeed in its object: But most students will continue to rush to the university, whether they pass the Government test or not. Those who pass it need to improve their qualifications to get a Government job in face of keen competition, while those who fail in it will need university distinctions to get non-government jobs. Some years ago the Bombay Government had their own School Final Examination. But it failed to check the rush to the Universities. The only result of the new test will be that those who seek Government service will manage to get through the test in addition to their university examinations. In any case it will not relieve the unemployment of the educated. Soon enough Government will see that for ten clerical posts they may advertise they will get 500 applications, many of the applicants being graduates besides holding certificates of having passed the Government test. The only way to relieve unemployment of every kind is to develop Indian industries and agriculture by giving them all the necessary protection, to create jobs for the unemployed and not to seek to check arbitrarily the number of students going to universities.

Pact In Sight?

Reports from Geneva, Paris and London indicate that the situation in regard to the Anglo-Russian negotiations is more hopeful. Evidently the conversation that Lord Halifax had with Mm. Daladier and Bonnet has had, along with the strength of British public opinion in the matter, a chastening effect on British politicians. As a result new British proposals have been handed to M. Maisky which, while still not quite satisfactory, "marked progress towards the Russian view point." Let us hope that, through the talks which are proceeding in Geneva between Lord Halifax and M. Maisky, further and substantial progress will be made towards Russia's view point and an agreement achieved soon.

Further reports from London suggest that an agreement is already in sight on a basis of reciprocity but with a variation as regards the demand for a triple military alliance. The London "Times" hints that Great Britain, France and Russia "are already closely tied together by treaty and covenant, as well as by their common determination to resist aggression." This, we assume, implies that Britain is willing to meet the Russian viewpoint virtually but in a different verbal guise. If this is so, it is very welcome. The most urgent need of the hour, which is dramatically emphasized by the tension in Danzig, is closing of the Anti-Aggression ranks. It is quite possible that the Nazis have provoked the Kalthof incident as a feeler. They want to see how the Anti-Aggression front will react to it. It is really a challenge to save peace by bringing Russia in or to face war. If London papers have been correctly informed the challenge is to be accepted, and the Danzig tension has served a very useful and, let us earnestly hope, a decisive purpose.

The Danzig Tension

The tension at Danzig is by no means a surprise. Something like the Kalthof incident had to come sooner or later. Indeed, we were expecting it a little earlier as a German reaction to the Anglo-Russian confusion and Mr. Chamberlain's obstinacy. The incident is typical of the Nazis. They had been threatening that "ultimately." As Dr. Goebbels himself declared in Herr Hitler's own paper, "German bayonets will decide where the German land will end and the Polish commence". And the preliminary to these "bayonets" were to be unofficial "incidents" for which purpose Nazi storm troops had been drafted into Danzig from East Prussia and elsewhere. Khalthof is one What is noteworthy about it is that having deliberately violated Polish rights, having attacked and demolished a Polish customs, having seriously endangered the life of a responsible Polish officer, among those of others and having declined to give police assistance, the Nazis should demand reparations from Poland for a Polish chauffeur's act of sheer self-defence! This impudence is, however, characteristic of the Nazis. It is, however, gratifying that Poland has taken a firm and determined stand and so far from submitting to Nazi gangsterism has demanded not only full satisfaction from the Nazi Senate but also an undertaking that such incidents shall not recur. The Germans, we think, will quieten down provided they find that the Anglo-Russian negotiations are going to end in an agreement.

Fictitious Interviews

THE AGA KHAN

By D. F. Karaka

It is Paris in the Spring. In the Bois de Boulogne they are cleaning up the leaves that have shed in the autumn and which were scattered in the winter. On the Champes Elysees the little Parisian sits mopping his brow after his brisk walk. It is just warm enough to have a drink. In the Place Vendome stands the Ritz, the monument of luxury built by a Caesar. I enter that little Palace and ask for "Le Prince Aga Khan". The is how they know him in the Ritz at Paris. "Oui, monsieur, le troisieme". So I step into the elevator and get out on the third floor. I am escorted to his suite of rooms. He sits there dressed in his Davies suit, his shirt from Izod, his tie from Edouard and Butler and his shoes from Lobb. His horn-rimmed spectacles are the only ordinary thing about him. One look at him and you can tell at once that he is a leader of the Mohamedans in India or was or something like that. And what if he is not, he is even better known as the owner of "Bahram" and "Mahamoud" and those that kept his colours to the fore at Epsom.

I: "I don't think you remember me, sir."

THE AGA: "Of course I do, how are you?"

I: "That's rather strange, because you have never seen me before."

THE AGA: (smiling) "And that's happened to me before too. I meet so many people I never remember that I am now beginning to remember people I have never met. Where are you from?"

I: "I am from India."

THE AGA: "That's very strange I come from India too."

I: "It must have been a long time ago."

THE AGA: "Yes, politics and the welfare of humanity always keeps me away from my country. What am I to do? When a man has sacrificed his whole life, like I have, for the cause of his people, he has little time to think of himself. Of course I am the leader of the Muslims in India, but then greatness has been thrust on me."

I: "Yes sir, but in your absence, there is Jinnah stealing most of your thunder."

THE AGA: "Jinnah? Who is he? I have never heard of him." Is he also descended from the Prophet?

I: "No I don't think so. I think he regards himself as the first of the new prophets."

THE AGA: "Really, that is amusing. I never have time to hear about these small fry that crop in my country. But I can soon arrange to have him dislodged in case of any difficulty. After all I am still worth my weight in gold."

I: "What do you think, sir, of the Indian political situation?"

THE AGA: "Where?"

I: "In India of course."

THE AGA. "Oh yes. I have so long been thinking in terms of the League of Nations that I am almost an international. Well, Indian political situation—er—of course, it is very complicated, but I believe in the gradual development of self-governing institutions."

I: "That is what Montagu said in 1918."

THE AGA: "Did he? Isn't that a coincidence? I have been so busy of late, what with training my horses and—well—other things that I have scarcely had time to pay attention to India. You see I wanted to show these English people that we Indians are as good as them, so what more proof could I give them than run away twice with the blue ribbon of the English turf? Then they realised that India was ready for self-government."

I: "It is an ingeniuous Idea."

THE AGA: "I also asked the British Government to give me absolute sovereignty over a piece of land in Africa, for instance, in return for my services to the Empire, just to show that an Indian could become king as well as an Englishman. Of course my whole idea was to prove the equality between the two races. I had no other purpose in my mind."

I: "Of course not, sir. Nobody could possibly suggest that in your case with your record of public service."

THE AGA: "And yet there are people who really think that I am doing all this purely for myself. I have put all my talent at their disposal. I even allow myself to be weighed in gold because it pleases them, and you

(Continued on page 12, col. 5)

Our London Letter

War Profits Begin

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, May 13.

The opponents of consideration in the House Commons have repeatedly asserted that the introduction of the compulsory military service is bound to lead to more than one evil. They were not far from wrong as early this week it was revealed that some employers have begun sacking lads of 20 who are liable to be called up as conscripts on June 30. This revelation was made in the House of Commons by Mr. Wedgwood Benn, who on behalf of his Party, began the debate on the Government's Conscription Bill. Under the provisions of the Bill it will be the duty of any employer whose lad-employees are "Called up" when the new law is in force, to reinstate them in their Jobs at the end of their six months' training. If the employers are convicted of not doing this they will be liable to a fine of £50 and the payment of four weeks wages. Mr. Wedgwood Benn read the following letter from a lad of 20:

"It seems to me that I am already a victim of the conscription scheme. I have been working for about three years and my work has always been found satisfactory. But to-day the foreman came to me and asked me my age. Soon after I was discharged without being given any reason. I shall shortly be called up to do six months' service and sooner than wait till then and risk a fine they have sacked me now. It seems a despicable practice. What firm will employ me now, knowing that I am 20? I must hang about for some months until I am called up. And after that what?"

Profiteering

And aircraft capitalists in this country are going about to conscript the Government. Something has got to be done, they say, to make sure that they get profits, whether there is a war or not. Perhaps that does not put the point quite rightly, since the Government itself is a conscript of capitalism. The aircraft capitalists are making that quite clear to the Government. Negotiations between them and the Air Ministry, according to the "Financial News", have reached a delicate stage. The delicacy consists in the solving of the problem, how to guarantee the aircraft capitalists profits on plant now being used for rearmament, after the plant has served its purpose. Without profits, capitalist industry will not work. They may be making profits now—indeed, they are. For instance, only last week it was revealed that the Rolls Royce subsidiary, Messrs Phillips and Powis Aircraft, turned a trading loss of £15,533 into a profit of £58,278 last year. But the aircraft capitalists demand further that profits shall be guaranteed on their expanded productive capacity. Otherwise, they will go on strike. This is how the "Financial News" puts it: "It is plain that a rigid restriction of profits will tend to reduce the industry's incentive to make every possible efforts to expand production."

Dictating To Government

Quite a number of the Government's intended conscripts may be drawn from the aircraft factories. They may well meditate on the point that, while their bodies are conscripted, their employers tell the Government, "no profits, no air-planes." As to the extra plant on which the aircraft capitalists are demanding guaranteed profits, the "Financial News" reveals that this has been financed to a huge extent by the Government. "In 1937-38," it says, "the Government spent £4,000,000 on building shadow factories and expanding private contractors' works. In 1938-39 it spent £5,250,000. In 1939-40, it plans to spend £16,250,000." I understand that the private capital invested in the industry is about £25,000,000. Government expenditure will by next year have exceeded this figure. What the aircraft capitalists are demanding the Government such prices for air-planes as will pay not only dividends on capital, but for the running, maintenance and manning of the plant for which the Government has paid. Further, they want the Government to pay such prices that, when the plant for which the Government paid shall have served its purpose, the Government shall also have paid in advance for the "amortisation" —which, in this connection, can only mean the scrapping and writing-off of the plant.

Export Of Capital

However, if the British capitalists wanted a further tip to export funds while the going is good, they had it from Sir John Simon, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, when he spoke at the British Bankers' Association dinner on Monday night. The Chancellor admitted that the buying of foreign securities "could, if not restrained, constitute very considerable drain on our capital." "It would be stopped, of course," he continued, "It could be stopped completely if we were to adopt here and now measures of inspection and control and registration all of them very hampering and very undesirable if they can be avoided ...restrictions which certainly would be found to be very galling and inconvenient to a great number of people." Sir John also assured the bankers that he would be very reluctant to impose such restrictions on the investment of capital. Inspection...control. . . registration...galling and inconvenient. But what about the young men whom the Government proposes to conscript? They may possibly find the process galling and inconvenient. The lad whose letter was quoted by Mr. Wedgwood Benn in the House of Commons, even while Sir John Simon was soothing the bankers, undoubtedly finds it galling and inconvenient to have been given the sack on the grounds, presumably that he may shortly become a conscript. But what is his proletarian body that it should be give the same privilege as capital? It must be remembered that ever since last September, export of capital to safe funk-holes in America has been proceeding. Indeed, had it not been so, Sir John Simon would never have made his pious statement deprecating the buying of foreign securities Because the facts could not be completely hid.

(Continued on page 10, col. 2)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

A Deal With Japan?

The naval demonstration at Kulangsu, a gesture of joint action by the Powers, has had a sobering effect on Japan and there has been since then no reiteration of bullying threats to foreign interests. Indeed Japan has actually sought to woo them by adopting a neutral policy in the event of a conflict in Europe. But this latter move has been forced upon Japan mainly by the war situation in China. The Japanese are realising that the "incident" has gone out of their hands in the sense that their military might cannot settle it in their favour, that, indeed, the Chinese are now proving more than a match for them. This is proved by the latest report that the much-boasted offensive in north Hupeh is being successfully defeated by the Chinese. The Japanese, to save themselves, have offered to the Powers neutrality as a price evidently for some positive action of treachery towards China. That this is more than likely is shown by persistent reports in London of the British Government secretly desiring a deal with Japan.

Magnificent Example

Elsewhere will be found the report from Peshawar of an extraordinary case in which Dr. Khan Sahib, the Premier, ordered the arrest of his son on the charge of obstructing Government officials in carrying out ejectment orders against a certain tenant. How far the charge is correct is, of course, a matter for judicial decision. Here we are concerned with the incident as a unique example, pernaps, in political history of a father cheerfully proceeding against his son in discharge of his great responsibilities. As Dr. Khan Sahib himself says: "The Government cannot discriminate between one's own people and others. My son is no exception. Had I favoured him, it would have been the cruellest injustice." We cannot but heartily congratulate Dr. Khan Sahib on a magnificent example of impartiality and moral greatness that he has set. Dr. Khan Sahib has proved himself a worthy exponent of those essential principles which should inspire all Congressmen.

Political Prisoners

The public meeting held all over the country on Sunday to demand the release of political prisoners testify to the intense feeling among the people on this subject. To prevent possible misconception about the demand it may be pointed out that what is demanded is the release of political prisoners of only the pre-Reforms period. It is based on the well recognised principle that those who were imprisoned for carrying on ultra-constitutional agitation for reforms in the absence of any effective constitutional methods should be given a chance to resort to constitutional methods when a Reforms Constitution is granted them. In accordance with this principle all the old political prisoners have been released in the provinces governed by the Congress and some have been released even in Bengal on the intervention of Gandhiji. But there are still many prisoners in Bengal and some in the Punjab. It will be fair and wise for the Governments of these provinces to release all the prisoners without making it necessary for the country to start intensive agitation for the purpose

Calcutta Municipal Bill

Intense agitation is being carried on in Bengal against the Calcutta Municipal Act Amendment Bill which, among other features, fixes definite percentages for different communities in municipal service. It is certainly objectionable to distribute jobs in public services on purely communal considerations without due regard to fitness. It is true that in almost every province attempts are being made to represent important communities in the Services on a population basis. But the practice is subject to a fairly high minimum standard of fitness. We are not sure this is being done in Bengal. Moreover, it is not good to make the practice too rigid through legislation, as it tends to perpetuate communal distinctions. However, those who object to the Bill should seek to modify it through normal constitutional methods. It is wrong and dangerous to appeal to the Governor to interfere in the matter by withholding his assent to the Bill. Congressmen, in particular, should be no party to such an appeal.

Indian History Text Books

As there has been some misconception about the recent resolution of the U.P. Legislative Council on text books of Indian history, it is necessary to know the exact text of the resolution. It was as follows: "The Council recommends to Government to appoint a committee of experts to so revise the text-books on Indian history as to eliminate such passages and texts from them as are intended and calculated to cause communal friction between the Muslims and Hindus of India or as are calculated to impress upon Indian Youths that Indians are inferior to other nation or nations and re-model them with a view to infusing a feeling of fellow brotherhood, toleration and patriotism in the youths of this country." There is nothing here inconsistent with the right methods of writing school histories. So far the text books tended to over-emphasise anti-national features of Indian history and under emphasise national ones. The position has got to be reversed, though it is understood that nothing that is untrue should be written in the books.

雀雀-C-雀雀

WITHOUT COMMENT—

"The Government cannot discriminate between one's own people and others. My son is no exception. Had I favoured him, it would have been the cruellest injustice."

—Dr. Khan Sahib.

* * * *

These Ahrar Muslims are really a nuisance and a dangerous nuisance at that, as vide proceedings of their conference in Bombay.

And in view particularly of their resolutions on Palestine and participation in war we do think it necessary that Mr. M. A. Jinnah should re-iterate his warning to Muslims not to be misled by them.

* * * *

Deprecating the formation of the Forward Bloc, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru says "difference of opinion must not be confused with personalities which were harmful to the interests of the country."

This is clearly misunderstanding the whole position of the Forward Bloc which does not confuse, but clarify, differences of opinion in terms of personalities in the interests of the country.

* * * *

By the way, the Junior Colleague wonders if the name is Forward Bloc or Block.

So do we too.

* * * *

A Congress M.L.C. of Bengal condemns the utterances of the Chief Minister, as being responsible for rousing communal passions among the masses.

This is not quite fair to Moulvi Fazlul Haq who invariably withdraws what he habitually says under emotional stresses.

* * * *

According to a distinguished speaker at Belgaum, the present Congress organisation seriously lacks in democratic principles.

The democratic orator was Dr. N. B. Khare

* * * *

As a protest against the White Paper, the Jewish Landowners' Association of Palestine proposes not to pay Government taxes.

Not even the commission due to Britain for honest brokerage?

* * * *

The London "Times" recalls, says Reuter, that the Soviet Union, Poland, Britain and France are still bound to a stronger or lesser degree by article XVI of the League Covenant which enjoins economic and military sanctions against an aggressor.

Cheers from Chiang-kai Shek, the Negus, Benes and Negrin.

* * * *

France, according to M. Bonnet, has never varied from her permanent wish for peace.

Good heavens! Is Poland too going to be Munichedt?

* * * *

A thousand Italian Legionaries have arrived at Naples from Spain, says a report.

And yet there are people who ridicule Mr. Chamberlain for putting faith in Signor Mussolini's words.

By the way, how many have been left in the Balearics for instance?

* * * *

The Danzig Nazis have demanded reparation from Poland in connection with the Kalthof incident in which a Polish customs post was attacked and demolished and a Nazi killed.

The Poles had better pay up otherwise the Germans will invade Poland, shoot and get shot and then demand the country as reparations for the incident.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Despise school and remain a fool.

Some men talk too loud, and all women talk too much.

A wise man doesn't believe all he hears, but a fool believes more than he hears.

True patriots work for their country's future instead of boasting of its past.

Some people think they are in the manufacturing business because they make promises.

It hurts [illegible] less to lie about him than it does to tell the truth about him.

No Participation In Britain's Wars

B. P. C. C. Condemns Move To Encroach On Provincial Governments' Powers

SUPPORT TO NATION'S ANTI-WAR STAND

A number of non-official resolutions came up before the adjourned meeting of the B. P. C. C. on Monday.

All the resolutions were either lost, withdrawn or ruled out of order except one, which was accepted.

The accepted resolution referred to the recent attempt at amendment of certain sections of the Government of India Act as being preparatory to involving India in a war. The meeting affirmed the resolve of the Congress to resist it by all means in the power of the nation.

Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai was in the chair.

The Resolutions

The following is the text of the resolutions:—

1. The B.P.C.C. is of opinion that co-option of persons defeated in elections as its members is unsound in principle and bad as a policy and resolves that the provision for the co-option of members should 'inter alia' be utilised for the adequate representation of minorities where such representation has not been secured in the election (lost).

2. The B.P.C.C. regrets the action of the Congress Municipal Party in supporting the candidature of a non-Congress Councillor of the Municipal Corporation for the Mayoralty (out of order).

3. The B.P.C.C deplores that the Congress Municipal Party has not kept in view the special needs of the different sections of the City's population in the matter of compulsory primary education when it put up its nominees for contesting seats in the Schools Committee of the Corporation (out of order).

4. The B.P.C.C. deplores the failure of its officials in not consulting it in the preparation for the observance of the National Week and condemns the tendency of the officials to assume all the powers of the B.P.C.C. by taking arbitrary decisions and imposing it on subordinate Congress Committees (withdrawn).

5. The B.P.C.C. notes the Bill recently introduced by the Secretary of State for India in the British House of Lords to amend certain sections of the Government of India Act by which the already restricted powers of the popular ministries functioning under the so-called scheme of provincial autonomy are sought further to be encroached upon and other restricted in the event of a war in which Britain may be involved.

The B.P.C.C. views this as being preparatory to an attempt on the part of the Government to involve India in war in contravention to the declared policy of the Congress that India will not participate in Britain's wars and will resist any attempt to involve India in it.

The B.P.C.C., therefore, declares that any such attempt is fraught with the gravest consequences and will be resisted by all means in the power of the Congress and the nation (adopted).

"UNSOUND."

Moving the first resolution which referred to the policy of co-option of defeated candidates in the B.P.C.C. as unsound Mr. Swamy said that he bore no ill-will against such candidates. He wanted the committee to accept the principle therein and apply it in future. The resolution was defeated. A resolution by the same member which referred to the support given by the Congress Municipal Party to a non-Congress candidate for Mayoralty was supported by Mr. M. R. Masani. Answering a point of order of Mr. B. A. Khimji that in the absence of any direction on the part of the B.P.C.C. in the particular instance they could not censure the Party, Mr. Masani said that the B.P.C.C being the body which created the C.M.P., was competent to criticise it. Besides, the party was bound by its own rules to follow politics laid down by the B.P.C.C. or other superior bodies to it (B.P.C.C.)

RULED OUT.

Mr. Bhulabhai ruled, though B.P.C.C. was competent to guide policies of C.M.P., that the resolution was out of order as the matter was not a pending one and as there was nothing to warrant criticism of the party's action which presumably was decided by a majority.

Another resolution by the same member which also referred to the C.M.P. was ruled out of order consequent to the ruling given in the previous resolution.

Through yet another resolution the same member criticised the actions of the officials of the B.P.C.C. which he characterised as arbitrary. When the speaker proceeded to enumerate several examples, Mr. Bhulabhai pulled him up to refer only to the 'National Week,' the point in question in the resolution. Mr. Masani ruled it out of order.

During the National Week, Mr. Narayanswami said, the 'National Demand' resolution was ignored and only the constructive programme was stressed. It was the practice all these years to speak during the important National Week—which was replete with incidents that had shaped the Nation, on the Congress resolutions and programme of the particular year. In a certain poster only pictures of Gandhiji and Pandit Jawaharlal were exhibited but the president of the year—Sjt. Bose, was overlooked. In his view it was a serious omission.

Though during the year's elections for the Districts, it was made obligatory on the part of the candidates to get enrolled in the khadi register maintained at the Congress House, the condition was waived at the end. Such a procedure did not add to the dignity of the Congress.

PATIL EXPLAINS.

Mr. S. K. Patil said, the point raised in regard to programmes was not the practice during the past 10 years. The khadi registration was waived as notice was felt as insufficient and besides it had no sanction of the B.P.C.C. He had to waive it, to avoid unnecessary complications. With the permission of the House resolution was withdrawn.

The resolution about war was carried.

Mr. S. K. Patil, before the meeting adjourned, sought for formal permission for the official reception to Rajen Babu which is to come off on 2nd or 3rd of June, when he would be their guest, and for inviting the A.I.C.C. to Bombay. It was likely that Bombay would be selected as the venue of the A.I.C.C.

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GERMAN AND ITALIAN TROOPS TO LEAVE SPAIN

Half Million Visitors Attended Victory Parade

MADRID, May 22.

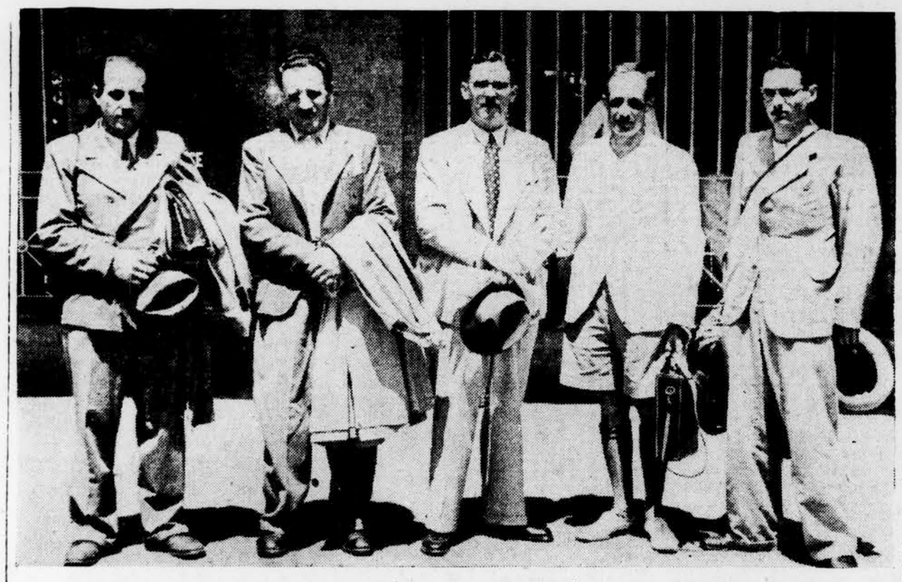
Germans and Italians who participated in the victory celebrations are now leaving Madrid.

It is understood that the Condor (German) Legion is embarking at Vigo on May 24 after the final parade at Leon, while the Italians are due to return home at the beginning of June from Mediterranean ports

It is estimated there was an influx of half a million visitors for the Victory Parade.

The city is gradually returning to normal.

General Franco has sent a telegram to Herr Hitler thanking Germany for help.—Reuter.



Four members of the Swiss Himalayan Expedition arrived in Bombay by S. S. 'Conte Verde' on Monday. They are seen in the picture with the Swiss Consul in Bombay (L to R.) D. Zogg, F. Steuri (Swiss Consul in Bombay), A Roch (leader) and E. Huber.

INSULT TO ARAB STATES AND MUSLIM WORLD

Palestine Delegation Leader Denounces White Paper

APPEAL TO INDIAN MUSLIMS

Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi, Leader of the Palestine Delegation who returned to India, on the 11th May, after taking part in the Cairo discussions on Palestine with the representatives of the Arab States and Member of the Arab Higher Committee, has issued the following statement on the White Paper.

A MISERABLE MOLE

"Having regard to the policy and methods of administration adopted by the Mandatory in the Holy Land, I am not surprised that the Colonial Secretary has dug a whole mountain and brought out a miserble mole. What does surprise me in that the advice given by the Arab governments has been rejected by the British Government so callously. Egypt, Hijaz and Iraq have expressed their disappointment and so does India. We stand solidly behind the Arabs of Palestine and the Muslim Governments of Arab lands. Our task from now onwards will be to bring England to reason and to force her to tread the path of international law and morality.

ITS ONLY VALUE

The clumsy efforts of the zionist-ridden government of great Britain at face-saving condemns it out of its own mouth at the bar of humanity. Moral victory lies with the Arabs and India will stand by them now and always. The only value of the White Paper lies in its admission that the National Home for the Jews in Palestine does not mean a Jewish State in Palestine, although, it is made after twenty years of coercion, persecution and inhuman atrocities to which the Arabs have been subjected. Despite the intentions of ex-Premier Lloyd George and ex-Colonial Secretaries Winston Churchill and Ormsby-Gore (now Lord Harlech) and all the "masters' voices" of the Jewish Agency and the Zionist Organisation in the Houses of Parliament to create an artificial Zionist majority in the land, and only then to start the development of self-governing institutions as laid down in the Mandate, Great Britain has been compelled to admit the guilt of dumping openly and smuggling secretly Zionists into Palestine. And yet one is amazed at the hardihood which has led her to force a further 75,000 Zionists into the land whose absorptive capacity has been admitted by more than one Commission to have been exceeded long long ago.

The White Paper is an indirect vindication of every demand of the Arabs. The Mandatory Power is not ashamed of talking of commercial and strategic interests, which under the Articles of the Covenant of the League, credulous nations were assured, it had along with other signatories, solemnly renounced.

ALL NOT LOST YET

From the summary Reuter has cabled, it is not possible to criticize the White Paper or understand all its implications. I will request my Muslim brothers and Indian fellow citizens to await its arrival in this country. Meanwhile it may not be altogether idle or fatuous to allow ourselves the feeling that the British Government will not have the moral courage to stand by what they seem to consider a "just" settlement. The pressure of the Labour Opposition in the British House of Commons and the pressure of World Zionism on the Mandates Commission may transform the whitishness of the British Document into all the colours of the rainbow, and ultimately perhaps into no colour at all. The sacrifices of the Arabs in Palestine will have been made in vain if this is to be the end. But all is not finished yet. The insult to the Arab Governments and the Muslim world at the rejection of their advice will not be forgotten soon. Above all, the silencing, now for months, of the Muezzin's call to prayers from the minarets of the mosque of Aqsa, from where it has gone uninterrupted ever since Salahuddin (Saladin) revived it after conquering the Crusaders' kingdom of Jerusalem, shall not be forgotten. The Crusade goes on. The challenge has been accepted by only a handful so far. That they will not remain a handful, is a certainty, unless, of course, Great Britain, eben at this eleventh hour and fifty-ninth minute, reads, in the full, the significance and the implications of events that threaten to overwhelm the entire civilisation ; and, realizing the enormity of its crime and the dangers implicit therein, cries halt.

AN IMPOSED SETTLEMENT

Let not the Muslims of India be disturbed by the bombastic effusions of the leaders of Zionism. They are neither militant not dangerous. We shall be able to settle our differences with them amicably once the hidden hand of British Imperialism has ceased to make catspaws of them.

The White Paper is an "imposed settlement" The Colonial Office, which has been treating Palestine as a Crown Colony and not as a solemn International Trust, has played an unedifying part in its preparation. It could not get out of the bog into which Zionism had thrust it. The cruel and relentless logic of world events and their developments may succeed where moral principles and self-determination have failed. Mr. Malcolm MacDonald's successor may develop the virtue of responding effectively to the necessity of an Anglo-Arab Agreement. Till then let us, one and all, help to the maximum of our capacity the brave man and women of Palestine who are putting up such a heroic resistance in the Holy Land".

Baron Merrivale Dead

LONDON, May 22.

The death has occurred of Baron Merrivale, a Divorce Court Judge.—Reuter.

(Henry Edward Duke, First Baron Merrivale, born in 1855 was called to the Bar Gray's Inn in 1865. He was elected to the Commons from Plymouth which he represented from 1900 to 1906. He was Chief Secretary for Ireland 1916-18 and Lord Justice of Appeal in 1918).

JEWISH PROGRAMME OF NON-CO-OPERATION

Five Items Include Non-Payment Of Taxes

JERUSALEM, May 21.

The Jewish National Council has recommended to the Jews a five-point programme of non-co-operation in the event of implementation of the White Paper proposals

The plan includes training of young Jews for an emergency, encouragement of home products thus replacing imports and reducing customs duties, non-co-operation with the administrative organs, non-payment of taxes, and restriction of utilisation of profit-bearing public services.—Reuter.

PALESTINE DEBATE

(Continued from page 1.)

ment sent a messenger to Jeddah to explain to Sheriff Hussein that the British Government looked with favour upon the return of Jews to Palestine, that the Government were determined that no obstacle should be placed in the way of this return. But that this would only be allowed so far as compatible with the economic and political freedom of the existing population. It added that the British Government were determined that no people in Palestine should be subject to another. This was the same Government of which Lord Balfour was still the Foreign Secretary. Thus there could have beer no misunderstanding.

NO ABANDONMENT.

Summing up, Mr. MacDonald said it would be contrary to the Mandate if Britain did not begin to work now towards self-governing institution in Palestine. When it came to constitution framing, the work would rival that of the framers of the Indian Constitution but because it was difficult they must not abandon it. The whole spirit of these arrangements was that the interests of a minority and a majority in Palestine should be adequately secured and they should be satisfied that they were adequately secured before completely surrendering the Mandatory control of the country. Britain would need to be satisfied that in a treaty with Palestine there was a provision for maintaining military and air forces, sufficient to secure our interests such as ports aerodrome, appropriate consultation on military matters and mutual assistance in case of trouble.—Reuter.

DIGBOI STRIKE IN COMMONS

LONDON, May 22.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Sandeman who wanted to know the present position of members of European Staff of the Assam Oil Company beseiged by strikers in Digboi Col. Muirhead declared.

"I understand that in consequence of the strike (asterisks) a small number of Europeans and Indians from among the staff are sleeping in the Company's hospital and a larger number messing there. The Governor assures me that Europeans of Digboi are not and never have been in a State of siege. A strong force of military and police has been stationed at Digboi and the neighbourhood since the beginning of the strike and the latest reports indicate that the situation has generally greatly improved.—Reuter.

Reaction To Nazi Pogrom

WARSAW NOTES TO FREE CITY SENATE

Reparation For Destruction Of Custom House And Protection Of Population Demanded

WARSAW, May 22.

THE Polish Commissioner of Danzig has handed two notes to the Senate of the Free City.

The first gives a detailed account of the Kalthof incident, and the second demands measures for rectification of the incident.

The second note says that the Polish Government is unable to admit that Polish rights in the matter of customs should be infringed. The Polish Government demands a stringent inquiry into the incident and demands reparations for the damage done to the Polish custom house at Kalthof.

Further the Polish Government demands a clear statement from the Senate regarding measures they propose to undertake to assure order and security of Polish officials and the population of the Free City.

DANZIG RIOT PAVES WAY

Anglo-Soviet Pact In Sight

LONDON, May 22

An Anglo-Soviet Pact to resist aggression is likely to be decided upon this week according to the morning papers, which are generally of the opinion that a basis of agreement is already in sight, but point out that no decision can be announced until the return of Lord Halifax from Geneva.

The "DAILY TELEGRAPH" says that the omens for the conclusion of the Anglo-Soviet Pact are now favourable. Opinion during the week-end has hardened to the belief that it will now be surprising if no agreement is reached. The principle of reciprocity is now assured. The choice would appear to lie between a triple military alliance and a French compromise based on the Anglo-Soviet Agreement approximating to the principles of a Franco Soviet Pact.

The "DAILY MAIL" says that it is understood that Lord Halifax may return from Geneva with proposals for a hard and fast mutual assistance pact between Britain and the Soviet. British agreement with Russia would be bound up with the whole complex of the Anglo-French undertaking towards Poland, Turkey Greece and Rumania. It will amount to all alliance while avoiding the close identity, implicit in that term.

The "DAILY HERALD" says that a reciprocal Three Power Pact between Britain, France and Russia is likely to be settled within the next few days.

The "DAILY EXPRESS" says that spurred on by disquieting events during the last 24 hours in Danzig, representatives of Britain, France and Russia came to a virtual agreement at Geneva last night on a full military alliance to keep Europe in peace. It is understood that an alliance with Russia is now subject only to the approval of the French Government and the British Cabinet.

"THE TIMES" in the editorial says that perhaps the hope is now entertained that a settlement is really in sight. "It is less easy to understand why so many delays have occurred when it is remembered that the three countries most intimately affected by the discussion—Great Britain, France and Russia—are already closely tied together by treaty and the Covenant, as well as by their common determination to resist aggression."—Reuter.

BERLIN'S COUNTER DEMAND

LONDON, May 22.

A report from Berlin states that Herr Greiser, the Danzig Nazi leader, handed a memorandum to Chodacki the Polish Commissioner demanding reparations in connection with the Kalthof incident alleging that by the time the Vice-Commissioner arrived on the scene anti-Polish demonstrations had ceased and an innocent Danzig citizen named Gruschier, returning from Marienburg was shot dead as he stepped out of his car on being dazzled by the headlights of the Vice Commissioner's car.

According to Warsaw report uniformed Storm Troopers are alleged to have attacked the Polish customs post at Piekle. Inspectors barricaded themselves in their office, telephoning for help It is stated that the attackers earlier attended a party rally in Danzig territory.—Reuter.

COTTON GODOWNS GUTTED

Disastrous Fire In Sholapur

SHOLAPUR, May 22.

Damage estimated at more than Rs. 3,00,000 has been caused by a fire which broke out late last night and was still raging early this morning in the Laxmi Mills cotton godowns in Sholapur.

All the godowns have been completely gutted.

Ignition is stated to be the cause of the fire. It is understood that the goods damaged are covered by insurance.

World Achievement.

A New World

Sir Frank Smith, Secretary of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, pressed a button at the Geological Museum, South Kensington, a few months ago.

This at once set the world's largest geological globe moving. Five feet eleven inches in diameter, and electrically rotated at the rate of one revolution in 2 1|2 minutes, the globe is believed to be the largest yet prepared to show both surface relief and the distribution of geological formations.

Modelled by Mr. C. d'O. Pilkington Jackson, and coloured by the Museum staff, the various rocks of the earth's surface are shown by a graded series of colours. The oldest rocks range from deep purple through shades of blue, green and yellow, to a flesh-pink for the large areas covered by deposits laid down during and since the Ice Age. Ice-caps, rivers, and lakes are also marked.

The scale adopted is approximately 1 in 7,000,000, or one inch to 12 miles, and mountain heights are exaggerated 20 times. Curiously enough, one of the most striking impressions which the new globe creates is that of the comparative insignificance of even the loftiest mountains, for in spite of exaggeration the summit of Everest projects scarcely more than an inch above sea level. The globe rotates on its polar axis nearly 600 times as fast as does the earth, but the actual speed of a point on the surface of the earth is about 12,000 times that of the corresponding point on the model.

Most certainly this new globe will not be helpful for geologists, but of interest to sightseers.

Need For "Left" Consolidation

Subhas Explains Basis Of 'Forward Bloc'

WHEN SPLIT ACTS AS CORRECTIVE

Congress History Cited To Justify His Move

TARAKESWAR, May 19.

A broad outline of the programme of the "Forward Bloc" was announced by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose presiding over the Serampore Sub-Divisional Political Conference at Tarakeswar this evening. The main programme of the bloc at the outset, he said, would be to consolidate the Left forces in the country with a view to carrying out the ideal of the nation, namely, the winning of complete independence.

The conference was attended by over 20,000 people from all over the sub-division. On his arrival at the conference pandal Mr. Bose was presented with an address of welcome by the people of Tarakeswar. The address mentioned, 'inter alia', the suffering and sacrifices of Mr. Bose in the cause of the nation, and described him as a "selfless soldier who has renounced the highest honour conferred upon him by the nation for the sake of his principle only."

TEMPLE SATYAGRAHA RECALLED.

Mr. Bose opened has address by recalling those memorable days when Tarakeswar, under the leadership of late Mr. C. R. Das, undertook a Satyagraha movement against the conduct and manners of the then 'mohunt' of the temple. Those were days, he said, when the whole country was imbued with a spirit that was beyond comparison. With the death of Mr. C. R. Das the vigour of the movement dwindled and the glories that had been gained could not be maintained. But now, through a patient struggle courageously borne, the people had a good 'mohunta' who had the interest of the worshippers at heart. Mr. Bose regretted that in spite of this the committee appointed to advise him were "putting obstacles in the way of the 'mohunt.' He said that the interest of the people was suffering due to the reactionary attitude of some of the members of the committee. He asked the people to inquire into the matter and set it right by concerted action.

1907 AND 1918. ?

Referring to the recent developments in Congress politics and particularly the reported split in the ranks of the Congress, Mr. Bose said that such a split as was manifest to-day was nothing new in a mighty and the only national organisation in the country. He recalled the year 1918 when there was a difference of opinion between the moderates and extremists, as a consequence of which many a renowned leader had to retire from the congress. As early as 1907 the difference was manifest in the Surat session of the Congress.

But such splits, continued Mr. Bose, did not in any way weaken the national institution; they had rather strengthened it because the more advanced groups could march ahead unobstructed. At the trial of strength in 1918 Mahatma Gandhi was able to put forth the creed of non-violent non-co-operation before the country. Was it any weakness on the part of the Congress that, bereft of the so-called moderates, it could place before the country and the people a definite plan of action? He asked: Would it not be weakness to keep the slackness within the organisation going on and impede its progress?

THIS TALK OF UNITY.

Mr. Bose said that he had to recall these facts because there was a talk in the country of maintaining unity within the Congress. But he emphasised, as he had already done in the last A.I.C.C. meeting in Calcutta, the need of unity of action and not that of unity of inaction. The same ideology could be found in the history of other nations who had struggled for freedom and won it. Those who could not keep pace with the spirit of the times had to withdraw from the struggle and make room for others. He cited an example from Russian history and mentioned the achievements of the Bolshevik and Menshevik parties.

The speaker did not want the Congress to be divided into so many parties, but if a particular group failed to see eye to eye with those marching ahead of them towards the goal of freedom, it was but fair and reasonable that the former retired and made room for the latter who were more progressive. Mr. Bose mentioned in this connection how he had to fight with Mahatma Gandhi to impress on him his views specially on the programme of the coming struggle and the formation of a Working Committee on a representative basis. But he was sorry to say that he found Mahatma Gandhi adamant in his attitude. This, he said, gave rise to the present situation in the Congress and the country. He was sure that as the personnel of the present Working Committee of the Congress was not representative in character it could not claim to enjoy the confidence of the people.

LEFT CONSOLIDATION.

Coming to the formation of the "Forward Bloc" Mr. Bose said that the main programme of the bloc, to begin with, would be to consolidate all the left forces in the country. This consolidation was all the more necessary because of the facts they had witnessed during the last Congress presidential election and the results of the Tripuri session of the Congress and the A.I.C.C. meeting in Calcutta. He said that he could surrender to the High Command, but that would not be in the best interest of the country. They had seen in Calcutta how consolidated the rightists were. Such consolidation he felt was also necessary amongst the Leftists. The "Forward Bloc" would serve as a meeting ground for all the Left forces in the country so that the radical and anti-imperialist elements could bring sufficient pressure to bear on the country and the Congress to accept their views regarding the struggle ahead of the nation.

"OUR SLOGAN."

"Prepare ourselves for the impending fight" should be the slogan of the Leftists henceforth, said Mr. Bose, and added that it would also be the object of the "Bloc" to organise a volunteer corps throughout the length and breadth of the country not only in British India, but in the Indian States, as well. As there was a Parliamentary Sub-Committee of the Congress there should likewise be a States Sub-Committee within the Congress to guide the States' people in their struggle for reforms. Carrying on struggle in a particular State could in no way redress the grievances of the people in about 600 States all over the country.

Speaking about the peasants and Kisans movement Mr. Bose regretted that Congress leaders in some places look with suspicion at this movement and the present leaders at times looked at the Congress in the same manner.

Concluding Mr. Bose said that the Congress Ministries in the various provinces should be more vigorous in implementing the Congress election pledges and ameliorating the condition of the poor and down-trodden.—A.P.

"FORWARD BLOC" POLICY EXPLAINED

Bose's Attempt To Answer Critics

CAWNPORE, May 18.

Over twenty thousand persons including a large number of ladies, workers, and Congressmen were present last evening to listen to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, ex-president of the Indian National Congress, at the Parade Ground. The meeting was also largely attended by Bengalis. A special feature of the meeting was the order which prevailed throughout the time Mr. Bose was on his legs, unlike the reported hooliganism at Calcutta where notable Congress leaders were mobbed and insulted.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH GANDHIJI.

At the outset Mr. Bose drew pointed attention to the political situation in the country and in Europe. He said he did not agree with the view that the country was not ripe for a radical and revolutionary programme. Referring to the international situation, he said, the country must take advantage of it, and for that it was necessary that they must be actuated by a revolutionary urge. Drawing attention to the correspondence between him and Mahatma Gandhi, he said, there were two things which were principally noticeable, viz. his disagreement with Mahatma Gandhi in regard to the constitution of the Working Committee and his advocacy of a more progressive programme. About the first, he said, they had to decide whether the Congress Working Committee should be representative of the various elements constituting the Congress or should it represent only one party in the Congress. About the latter, he said, they must take advantage of the international situation, they must re-inspire the country with a strong urge for political independence which was being swamped by the constitutional mentality fast sweeping over the minds of their ministers.

CONSTITUTIONALISM IN CONGRESS

Mr. Bose next drew attention to the greed of office that had invaded Congressmen ruling over provinces. Their mentality had changed. The revolutionary urge which first characterised them had passed away. They had become victims of constitutionalism. And the result was that the high hopes which had first sprung from the Congress accepting office in various provinces have gradually dissipated. People have begun to feel that without any serious struggle they would be able to win independence or Swaraj by constitutional means. The old mentality of the moderates had come over them. The various Congress ministers had not carried out the pledges which were given at the time of the last election to the legislatures. During the two years that tehy had been in office they had not done much to further the Congress programme. The result was dissatisfaction among the masses. That was the inevitable result of the reluntionary mentality disappearing from the Congress ministers and the moderate mentality creeping over them. When the Congress ministers took office it was expected they would strengthen the Congress and keep the revolutionary spirit alive. They had not done so. They should have learnt from examples of President de Valera and his ministers. Since 1932 the Irish President and his ministers had been breaking one by one the chains of slavery that bound their country. The result was that Ireland was great and was moving more and more towards progress.

SOCIALISTS AND THE FORWARD BLOC'

Mr. Bose next referred to the attitude of some Socialist leaders. Personally, said the speaker, he was himself a Socialist. He believed that the ultimate good of the country rested on Socialism. He was, therefore, not in the least discouraged when he was told that some Socialists were opposed to the 'Forward Bloc'. There was nothing new in that opposition. Every newly founded institution met with this kind of opposition. He was convinced, however, that sooner or later all the progressive and radical parties would join it. They must give the new 'bloc' a chance to see if the experiment to bring all radical forces on a common platform succeeded or failed. The Socialist doctrines could be given a practical shape unless the country was free, and the country could not be made free unless all progressive element- in the coun-

(Continued on page 11, col. 4)

TWO DEAD IN SHOLAPUR RIOTS

Ban On Weapons And All Night Police Patrol

SHOLAPUR, May 22.

Two persons died of injuries and two have been injured as a result of Hindu-Muslim clash last night following an attack on a batch of six newly arrived Aryan Satyagrahi volunteers.

It is stated that the volunteers refused to stop singing and shouting slogans, while they were passing by a Mosque on their way to the Aryan Camp. Panic prevailed for some time shops in all localities were closed.

Police parties were immediately sent out for patrolling the streets. Order was restored but later night after 9 o'clock, reports began to come in of stray assaults.

By midnight the total casualties numbered 20 of whom one died before admission into the hospital and the other soon after admission.

The police kept up an all night patrol in all the localities.

Orders were issued under the District Police Act prohibiting carrying of lathies and lethal weapons, the orders to remain in force for one month.

Shops in most of the localities were opened this morning but there is still some excitement. Armed and lathi police are posted at all strategic points and police squads are patrolling the streets. Some more cases were brought to the hospital this morning.

A woman and two men are said to be in a precarious condition —A. P.

One Killed, More Than Ten Injured

SHOLAPUR, May 22.

One person is reported to have been killed and more than ten injured in a Hindu-Muslim riot which broke out last night following an assault on a batch of six Aryan volunteers.

It is stated that the volunteers refused to stop shouting slogans while they were passing by a mosque.

The injured persons have been sent to hospital and the situation has been brought under control.—A P.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES FOR OWNER IN POONA

MADRAS, May 22.

Seven race horses from Australia were landed in Madras to-day by s.s. "Masula", which arrived in Madras Harbour from Australia. The horses, it is understood are intended for an owner in Poona.—A. P.

A SHORT STORY

BETTER OFFER

By STANLEY CORDELL

Esau was a little uncertain when he saw all the cars parked in front of the house. Most of the Cars were big shiny affairs and uniformed chauffeurs sat behind their wheels. The chauffeurs stared at him curiously. Esau checked the number on his order pad with that on the stone post at one side of the drive. It was the same, so he shrugged philosophically and neatly jockeyed his light delivery truck in between a long-snouted, cream-coloured roadster and a shining black limousine.

The drive wound up between a double row of poplar trees. On either side were spacious lawns. Throngs of people moved about on the lawn. Beneath bright-coloured umbrellas were metal tables heaped with food and drink. Somewhere an orchestra played.

Esau turned into an opening beneath the poplars and started along a flagstone walk. Again he had the uncertain feeling. This was hardly what he expected. Perhaps he had made a mistake. But no, the numbers checked. He hesitated, reconnoitering with his eyes.

"Hello there!" said a musical feminine voice. Esau started, then smiled. The girl had appeared from behind some shrubbery on his left. She was very small and very lovely. She wore a white dress with a red belt and red shoes. She looked, Esau thought, a little tired, a little as though her brightness were forced.

"Hello," said Esau. "I hope I came to the right place. You see —"

"Oh, this is it all right," said the girl. She had a most engaging smile. "Come, Mrs. Silva is waiting to meet you."

"Is she?" said Esau. The girl linked her arm through his and they followed the flagstone walk toward the crowds of people.

"You've probably forgotten my name," the girl was saying. "It's Judy."

"I like that name," said Esau. "I'm Esau Sherwood." Then he looked at her with a growing feeling of horror. He would have gone on to explain that he had come for the typewriter that needed cleaning, but just then they passed beneath an umbrella and Esau found himself standing before a mountain of flesh that gradually assumed the proportions of a human being.

"Oh, Mrs. Van Silva," Judy was saying, "You remember Esau Sherwood, of course."

"Of course," echoed the mountain of flesh in an astonishingly small voice. "It is so nice to see you again, Esau."

"Again?" said Esau blankly. He wet his lips. Good lord, this was awful! Who did they think he was? He must explain at once.

"And this," Judy was saying, "is Count Abel Fabre-Luce, Count may I present Esau Sherwood of the famous Sherwood family."

"The Count clicked his heels and bowed stiffly. "Zee pleasaire, eet ees mine, I t'eenk."

"What was that?" said Esau.

"You must be terribly thirsty,' said Judy. "Here, let's have some punch."

She forced a glass into his hand

"I'll pay you eight dollars a week to start," he said.

and Esau drank automatically. He was still trying to puzzle out what the Count had said. Then he remembered what a grave mistake the girl had made, and he was on the point of explaining when a gentleman with a waxed moustache and small, close-set eyes approached. Esau sensed that this man did not even see him.

"Judy", said the new arrival, "this is our dance. You promised me."

Judy slipped her hand through Esau's arm. "I'm sorry, Esau refuses to let me dance with a single soul until I've danced with him."

The gent with the moustache glared at Esau. Esau's mouth fell open. He looked down at the girl. With something of a shock he realized that she was frightened. Impulsively he said. "Quite. Excuse us, please."

With Judy clinging to his arm he led her stiffly across the lawn. He saw a flagstone walk disappearing around some shubbery and followed it. Presently they came to a river bank where there was a boathouse and a small pier. No one was in sight. Esau stopped abruptly and turned to the girl.

"At first," he said. "I thought you'd made a mistake. Now I see you are only using me. Understand, I'm willing to be a Don Quixote, but I must know what this is all about."

"Please don't be angry." She seemed on the verge of tears. Esau's stern expression relaxed. "I'm Mrs. Van Silva's secretary. That man—the one with the moustache—is Fabian West. He's in love with me, or at least he wants me. Mrs. Van Silva thinks I should be nice to him, because she's trying to sell him her summer place down at Ocean Point."

"I see. And where do I come in?"

"It was I who wanted my typewriter repaired. I—when I saw you drive up —I—oh, I was desperate. Please don't be angry!"

Esau wasn't angry. He was beginning to feel good, but before he could say so, the waxed gentleman suddenly appeared, looking angry and belligerent, and began to get difficult. Esau was never one to argue. He restrained himself only until Mr. West uttered his first oath, then he struck, and Mr. West, moustache and all, went to sleep.

Esau grabbed the girl's hand and started back along the walk.

"Oh, now I'll lose my job! I can't afford to. Oh, what am I going to do?"

"You're going to work for me. I've a nice little business. I need a sec—stenographer." He stopped short, and looked at her severely. "I'll pay you eight dollars a week to start. Perhaps, after we get to know each other better, I might make a better offer."

"Oh! said Judy, catching her breath. "I hope so."

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WHITE PAPER MUST BE REJECTED

LUCKNOW, May 20

"By rejecting the Cairo proposals on behalf of the Muslims, the British Government have once more shown its pro-Jewish mentality," says Choudhary Khaliquzaman, a member of the Muslim League Palestine Deputation who attended the Cairo-Arab States Conference when the final proposals for the independence of Palestine were formulated.

"While in principle they accepted the demands of the Arabs for independence they tried to hedge it with such conditions as to continue the present autocratic rule for a long time during the transition period. To make matters worse, the British Government have condemned to exile the Grand Mufti, Alhajaminul Husseini, who had been the soul of the Palestine movement and commands the respect and admiration of the entire Muslim world. As a consequence the Arab States including Egypt have declined to recommend to the Palestinian Arabs the acceptance of the White Paper which means the continuance of the struggle in Palestine.

Muslims in India stand by the Cairo proposals and reject the White Paper as wholly unsatisfactory."—A. P.

BETTER CANDIDATES NOT FORTHCOMING

Public Services Commission's Remarks On Applicants For Admissions Into Royal Indian Navy And Indian Military Academy

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA: May 22.

VERY DISQUIETING ARE THE REMARKS OF THE FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION ON THE CANDIDATES OF THE LAST EXAMINATION FOR THE ROYAL INDIAN NAVY AND INDIAN MILITARY ACADEMY.

In view of the coming meeting of the Indian Sandhurst Committee particular significance attaches to the warning of the Commission.

IT APPEARS THAT FOR FOUR VACANCIES OFFERED IN THE INDIAN NAVY LAST TIME, ONLY 14 CANDIDATES PRESENTED THEMSELVES—ALL FROM NORTH INDIA. THE RESULTS SHOWED THAT NOT EVEN ONE OF THEM WAS SUCCESSFUL.

The Commission says "it was most disappointing that more and better candidates were not forthcoming, although the four vacancies in the Executive Branch of the Royal Indian Navy had been advertised. The chief reason for so poor a response from the whole of India, especially at a time when the complaint of the unemployment is so prevalent, appears to be that life on the sea, particularly in the Navy, is unknown and not popular!!

There were 79 candidates for the Indian Military Academy of whom 49 succeeded. The Commission's opinion is "the quality of candidates was disappointing, and the average of the candidates appearing was not as good as before".

Bengal Speaker's "No" To Government

He Is No District Magistrate To Serve Summonses Sent To Him

CALCUTTA, May 22.

"The Speaker of the Assembly is not a District Magistrate" said Khan Bahadur Azizul Haque, Speaker in the Bengal Assembly to-day when he drew the attention of the Home Department to the fact that of late summonses were being sent to him for service on members of the Assembly.

He said that he received altogether five summonses from five districts of the province and he wanted the Home Department to inform the issuing courts that he no longer serve the summons if they were sent to him as the Speaker could not be a District Magistrate.—United Press.

KISAN LEADER SENTENCED

COMILLA, May 22.

On a charge of inciting disaffection among His Majesty's Police force, Mr. Abdul Malek, a "Kisan" leader of this district, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment to-day under Section 3 of the Act XXII of 1922.

Allegations against the accused were that he addressed several meetings in the interior villages of this district, stating that the high officials of the Police Department drew fat salaries practically without doing any work, while the sub-inspector and constables were manifestly ill-paid though their work was hard.—United Press.

MUTT AND JEFF—If Jeff's Legs Hold Out He May Reach the Stratosphere

By BUD FISHER

FLOOR, PLEASE?
UP!
WHERE DO YOU WANT TO GO, SIR?
I WANT TO GO UP!
YES, I KNOW, SIR! BUT WHAT FLOOR, SIR?
WHAT FLOORS HAVE YOU GOT?
THIS IS A FIFTY-STORY BUILDING, SIR!
O.K. LEMME OFF AT NINETY-SIX!
NINETY-SIX?-- BUT THIS IS ONLY A FIFTY-STORY BUILDING!
SO WHAT?
SO THIS IS THE TOP OF THE BUILDING THE FIFTIETH FLOOR!
O.K! LEMME OFF AND I'LL WALK UP THE REST OF THE WAY!

A Copy of this Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bombay.
The Subscription List will open on the Second day of May, 1939 and close without notice on the 30th of June, 1939 or on such later date as may be decided by the Directors of the Company.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913).

Authorised & issued Capital } Rs. 51,00,000, divided into 50,500 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each. 50,000 Deferred Shares of Re. 1 each.

The rights following shall be attached to the Shares aforesaid 'inter se' subject as hereinafter provided, that is to say:—

(a) The Ordinary Shares shall, subject as hereinafter provided confer on the holders the right out of the profits of the Company of each year in which it shall be determined to distribute a dividend, to a non-cumulative dividend for such year at the rate of six per cent. per annum on the capital for the time being paid up or credited as paid up thereon respectively, but this clause shall not be deemed to preclude the holders of such Ordinary Shares from receiving dividends at a lower rate if the profits shall be insufficient to pay dividends at the aforesaid rate.

(b) Subject as aforesaid, any profits which it may at any time be determined to distribute among the members shall be divided in manner following, that is to say:—

(i) As to fifty per cent. thereof between the holders of the Ordinary Shares aforesaid in proportion to the amounts paid up or credited as paid up thereon respectively and as to the remaining fifty per cent. thereof between the holders of the Deferred Shares according to the number of Deferred Shares held by them respectively, Provided that the holders of the Ordinary Shares get a dividend at the rate of not less than nine per cent. per annum on the capital for the time being paid up or credited as paid up thereon respectively inclusive of the amount of dividend payable to them under sub-clause (a) of this Clause;

(ii) As to sixty per cent. thereof between the holders of the Ordinary Shares aforesaid in proportion to the amounts paid up or credited as paid up thereon respectively and as to the remaining forty per cent. thereof between the holders of the Deferred Shares according to the number of Deferred Shares held by them respectively Provided that the holders of the Ordinary Shares get a dividend at the rate lower than nine per cent., but not less than seven and a half per cent. per annum on the capital for the time being paid up or credited as paid up thereon respectively inclusive of the amount of dividend payable to them under sub-clause (a) of this Clause;

(iii) As to seventy-five per cent. thereof between the holders of the Ordinary Shares aforesaid in proportion to the amounts paid up or credited as paid up thereon respectively and as to the remaining twenty-five per cent. thereof between the holders of the Deferred Shares according to the number of Deferred Shares held by them respectively Provided that the holders of the Ordinary Shares get a dividend at a rate lower than seven and a half per cent. per annum on the capital for the time being paid up or credited as paid up thereon respectively inclusive of the amount of dividend payable to them under sub-clause (a) of this Clause;

(iv) Any surplus assets in a winding up, after paying off the capital paid up on the Ordinary shares and Deferred shares rateably, shall be divided as to fifty per cent. thereof between the holders of the Ordinary shares in proportion to the Ordinary shares held by them respectively and as to the other fifty per cent. thereof between the holders of the Deferred shares in proportion to the Deferred shares held by them respectively and in each case according to the amounts paid up, or credited as paid up on such Ordinary shares and Deferred shares respectively at the commencement of the winding up.

(c) Any Shares issued as fully paid up pursuant to the Agreements referred to in clause (3) of the Articles of Association shall for the purposes of dividend be treated as having been paid up at the date of the incorporation of the Company.

(d) The term "Profits" used in this clause shall be deemed to consist of such moneys as shall from time to time be declared by the Directors to be available for distribution in dividends in terms of the Articles of Association of the Company and it is expressly provided that the Directors have power before recommending any dividend to set aside out of the profits of the Company such sums as they may think proper to form a Depreciation Fund, for repairing, improving and maintaining any property of the Company, a Reserve Fund to meet contingencies, a Sinking Fund to repay debentures or debenture stock or for special dividends or for equalising dividends, a Provident or Benefit Fund, or any Special Fund for any other purposes as the Directors may in their absolute discretion think conducive to the interests of the Company.

(e) The rights and privileges attached by the Memorandum of Association to the Deferred Shares shall not be altered; they are fundamental. The rights and privileges attached to the said Ordinary Shares and to any shares hereafter created with preferential or special rights attached thereto shall not be alterable otherwise than pursuant to the provisions contained in clause (51) of the Articles of Association which clause shall as regards such shares be deemed to be incorporated herein and have effect accordingly.

The Directors of the Company and their friends and Associates have already agreed to take up 10,870, (ten thousand, eight hundred and seventy) ordinary shares. The remaining 39,630 ordinary shares are offered for public subscription.

The amount payable in respect of the above Ordinary shares is as under:—

On application Rs. 10 per share.
On allotment Rs. 10 per share.
Rs. 15 per share to be paid after the expiry of two months from the date of allotment.
Rs. 15 per share to be paid after the expiry of four months from the date of allotment.

As for the balance in respect of the Ordinary Shares, the Directors do not at present intend to make any further calls.

DIRECTORS.

(1) B V. JADHAV, ESQR., M.A., LL.B., J.P., Chairman, Ex-Minister Bombay Government.
Director:—The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Bombay. The Reserve Bank of India, Western Area. The Warden Insurance Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad, The Bombay Co-operative Insurance Co., Ltd., Bombay. The Indian Globe Insurance Co., Ltd., The Maratha Market Peoples Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Bombay.
Businessman. Vincent Cross Road, Dadar, Bombay.

(2) SIR DHANJISHAH BOMANJI COOPER, Kt., J.P., M.L.A., Ex-Revenue and Finance Member, Govt. of Bombay. President, Permanent Committee.
Mg. Director:—Cooper & Co., Ltd., Satara. Hindusthan Engineering and Implement Co., Ltd., Satara. Director:—Mysore Chemical & Fertilizers Ltd., Mysore. The Mysore Glass & Enamel Works, Ltd., Bangalore. Cine Finance and Banking Corporation of India, Ltd., Bombay.
Merchant, "Huntworth," Satara.

(3) SETH RAMANLAL LALLUBHAI, ESQR., Vice-Chairman.
Managing Agents:—The Vikram Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad. Director:—Motilal Hirabai Spg., Wvg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad. Rajratna Naranbhai Mills, Ltd., Petlad. Keshav Mills Ltd., Petlad. Chhotalal Mills Ltd., Kalol. New Chhotalal Mills, Ltd., Kadi. Dhrangadhra Chemical Works, Ltd., Dhrangadhra.
Mill Agent and Banker. Motibag, Ellisbridge, Ahmedabad.

(4) SIR DOSSABHOY HORMASJI BHIWANDIWALLA, Kt., J.P.
Governor:—Aeronautical Trading Centre of India, Ltd., Delhi. Director:—British India General Insurance Co., Ltd., Bombay. Central Bank of India Ltd., Bombay. Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency Ltd., Bombay. Khamgaon Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Bombay. Indian National Airways Ltd., Delhi. Kaiser-i-Hind Insurance Co., Ltd., Bombay. Navsari Cotton & Silk Mills Ltd., Bombay. Nasik Deolali Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Bombay. Khosrovi Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., of Mehshed. Electrical Undertakings Ltd., Bombay. New Prahlad Mills, Bombay. The Coimbatore Kuver-Raj Mills, Ltd., Coimbatore. The Dhrangadhra Chemical Works Ltd., Dhrangadhra.
Merchant, 35, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay.

(5) SIR CHINUBHAI MADHOWLAL, Baronet, M.L.A.,
Director:—The Vulcan Insc., Co., Ltd., Bombay. The Warden Insurance Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad. The Indolite Mfg. Co., Ltd., Bhavnagar. The Uganda Commercial Co. (Kampala), Ltd., Uganda. The Panna Diamond Mining Syndicate Ltd., Bombay. The Ahmedabad Housing Loan Fund Association, Ltd., Ahmedabad.
Merchant, Shahibag, Ahmedabad.

(6) SIR JEHANGIR BOMANJI BOMAN-BEHRAM, Kt., B.A., LL.B., J.P.
Director:—Associated Cement Co., Ltd., Khatau Makanji & Co., Ltd. Khamgaon Electric Co., Ltd., Film Corporation of India, Ltd., The Bombay Alliance Assurance Co., Ltd., Zoroastrian Building Society, Ltd.
Merchant, "Sea View," Warden Road, Bombay

RAO BAHADUR D. A. SURVE, Prime Minister, Kolhapur.
Chairman:—Vikram General Assurance Co., Ltd., Director:—The Bank of Kolhapur, Ltd., The Kolhapur Sugar Mills Ltd., Cine Finance & Banking Corporation of India Ltd.,
Premala House, Kolhapur

SETH CHUNILAL KHUSHALDAS PATEL, ESQR.
Chairman:—The Sentinel Assurance Co., Ltd., Bombay
Director:—The Himabhai Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad. The Patel Mills Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad. The New Commercial Mills Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad. The New National Mills Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad.
Mill Agent, Mattonivas, Ellisbridge, Ahmedabad.

(9) DR. M. H. BHAGAT, L.M. & S.,
Director:—The Bihari Mills, Ltd., Ahmedabad. The New Rajpur Mills, Ltd., Ahmedabad. The Laxmi Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad. M/s. Bhikabhai Jivabhai & Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad. The Srinagar Mills, Ltd., Ahmedabad. The Warden Insurance Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad.
Bhagat Nivas, Ellisbridge, Ahmedabad

(10) J. C. THAKKAR, ESQR., Managing Governor.
Managing Agent:—The Warden Insurance Co., Ltd.,
Bursinessman, Parimal Society, Ellisbridge, Ahmedabad.

(11) S. H. THAKER, ESQR., Managing Director.
Managing Agent:—The Warden Insurance Co., Ltd.,
Businessman. Saurastra Society, Ellisbridge, Ahmedabad.

BANKERS.
IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA,
CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.,
BANK OF INDIA LTD.,

AUDITORS
M/s. S. B. BILLIMORIA & CO., 113, Esplanade Rd., Bombay.
,, JAYANTILAL THAKKAR & CO., Esplanade Rd., Bombay.

SOLICITORS
M/s. AMARCHAND AND MANGALDAS,
Lentin Chambers, Dalal St., Fort, Bombay.
M/s. DHARAMSI DINKARRAO & NANDLAL,
Fort Chambers, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE
Victoria Garden Road., AHMEDABAD.
P. O. Box No. 76.
Telegrams:—"BANKERS," Ahmedabad. Telephone:—3003.

PROSPECTUS

Now that India is in the throes of political and economic reconstruction, it is but in the fitness of things that economics, the bedrock of politics, should receive increasing attention in this country. To put it in the words of Mr. M. B. Nanavati, Deputy Governor of Reserve Bank of India, "Organised Banking Institutions are indispensable concomitants of the present day economic system based on a large scale organisation and joint stock enterprise." In money economy the control and utilisation of national savings is of fundamental importance. "The encouragement of saving, the gathering together of the amounts thus saved, the promotion of productive investment and of the effective utilisation of the resulting capital funds are the main services rendered by banks to the community at large."

"Banking in India is yet at a rudimentary stage compared with some of the western countries. On a rough estimate the per capita deposit in India is only about Rs. 6/- as compared to Rs. 829/- in Great Britain and Rs. 1,224/- in United States."

The following figures further show how advanced foreign countries are making use of a growing number of Banking Institutions to increase their national wealth and prosperity, and how India cuts a poor figure in this sphere:

Name of Country.	No. of Banking Offices.	No. of Offices per million of population
UNITED KINGDOM	12,557	273
UNITED STATES	22,071	179
JAPAN	6,670	103
INDIA	882	205

India which is several times bigger than the United Kingdom or Japan should have had a vast number of well-conducted Banking Institutions to enable her to find her proper place in the comity of nations. This should serve to indicate the enormity of the scope available for the growth and development of sound Banking concerns in this country. But what is vitally important is that they must be INDIAN BANKING CONCERNS. Insurance, Shipping and other Trades and businesses carried on by foreigners take away crores of rupees from this country. What is of greater concern to the Indian people, however, is the enormous amount of money that goes out on account of the working of Foreign Banking Institutions in India.

It is high time for Indian Banking to step in and improve matters. The revised Companies Act has put Banking business on a sounder footing by introducing strict Government control and supervision through the Reserve Bank of India. Following the recommendations of the Central Banking Enquiry Committee, the amending Act has adopted the principle, that it is desirable for Banking Companies to limit their activities to banking alone, and with the help of eminent financial experts, a definition has been framed, which sets out a test of business, which a Banking Company can legitimately embark upon. In order to prevent unhealthy Banking Companies being formed, the Act provides for a minimum paid-up capital being secured, before a certificate of commencement of business can be obtained. The formation of reserve fund is now made compulsory, and every bank other than a Scheduled Bank, as defined in the Reserve Bank of India Act, has to put in by way of reserve every year atleast 20 per cent of the profits before any dividend can be declared. This is to continue until the reserve fund is equal to the amount of paid-up Capital. The act also contains a provision for compulsory investment of the Reserve Fund in Government or Trust Securities and also allows an alternative of keeping it in deposit with a Scheduled Bank. The keeping of cash reserves is made compulsory, and every bank, other than a Scheduled Bank, will have to keep, by way of cash reserve, a sum equivalent to atleast 1-1/2 per cent. of the time liability and 5 per cent. of the demand liability. The Act also imposes upon all Banking Companies the obligation to submit to the Registrar of Companies, monthly statements containing details of time and demand liabilities of every Friday. The right of creditors are protected by making the reservation of unpaid capital obligatory and prohibiting any charge thereon. Banking Companies are further protected from acquiring shares in Subsidiary Companies, other than the Subsidiary Companies of their own, the objects whereof are incidental to the business of Banking.

There is an alround need and tremendous scope for the development of Indian Banking Institutions, but more so in the interior of our vast sub-continent as the late Sir Sorabjee Pochkhanawalla, the great pioneer of Indian Banking, observed: "The Great Need, therefore, is for the Banks to turn their attention towards the interior, to penetrate as it were, to the countryside, to mobilise the savings of the rural folks and to cater to diverse financial needs of the latter who, though standing in the greatest need of help, have all along been treated in step-motherly fashion." It will be interesting to note here that out of 2,400 towns in India, only 400 have got banking facilities.

This need for interior working of Banks is felt particularly in the Bombay Presidency where there are fewer Banking Institutions than in other parts of the country. This will be seen from the following figures:—

BENGAL	... ...	418 Banks
MADRAS	... ...	180 ,,
BOMBAY	... ...	36 ,,

It is to meet this keen want in the country in general and in the Bombay Presidency in particular that this Banking Institution has been brought into existence.

A glance at the Banking business in Gujarat, particularly shows that some sort of a mixed type of commercial banking is carried on by the Shroffs in the age-old manner. There are also Branches of some Indian Joint Stock Banks from outside working in Gujarat in their own ways and attending to the Banking requirements of this part. For several reasons these cannot be an adequate substitute for the Banking Institutions started and conducted with Headquarters in Gujarat with the avowed object of encouraging thrift, banking habits and developing Trade and Industries. This Bank intends to fill in this role.

But it certainly does not intend to confine its activities and benefits to Gujarat or to the Province of Bombay alone, but hopes to set up in fullness of time, a net-work of Branches all over India to be able gradually to do its share of catering to the banking needs of the country. To start with, however, it will concentrate its attention on the development of its business in the Bombay Presidency.

The Bank also intends to extend its activities to all such distant parts as Burma, Ceylon, Malaya States, East and South Africa, and other parts where Indians have settled and are carrying on commercial activities, in order to help them and to further the cause of Indian Trade in foreign lands. Agency or Branch arrangements will be made, as is found suitable, in such places. Almost the whole of export and import business in our country to-day is done through the foreign banks. This Bank will devote special attention to this branch of Banking business in due course.

The Bank will offer a wide range of services to the public, consistent with maximum safety and efficiency, and will try to be useful to the Trade, Commerce, Industries and Agriculture of the country in general and of Gujarat in particular. It will undertake Banking business of every description including the financing of Internal Trade and Industry, of import or export, discounting of foreign exchange operations, the financing of worthy business enterprises, et cetera.

The Bank will undertake collection of dividend and interest warrants. It will also undertake safe custody of securities and other valuables, will make periodical payments for its clients such as Life Insurance Premiums, remittances and the like. It will also have a properly constituted department for dealing in stocks and shares of every description—Indian and Foreign. It will also issue a letter of credit or a circular note which will enable the traveller to get funds in every foreign city as the Bank proposes to have a correspondent in every country. The Bank will also undertake all the diverse duties of a trustee or executor and will serve the public better than if such duties were left to private individuals or groups.

It is also the aim of this Bank to help the farmers. The Bank proposes to make marketing arrangements for their clients by undertaking to sell their produce or manufacture on moderate commission. For all these useful departments the Bank will employ able, efficient, well-trained and experienced staff, who will keep in touch with the market and will get the best price for the farmer's products. The Bank also intends to make advances to its clients during marketing period upto a certain percentage of the value of the goods handed over to them, to enable them to carry on until the goods are sold. The Bank has before it a specific programme for promoting more prosperous local farming, helping financially agricultural and other enterprises and attending generally to most of the financial needs of the farmer to whom money can safely be loaned.

Bank Shares are acknowledged and described as gilt-edged securities. Year by year Banks are paying very good dividend out of the interest on invested funds and the profits are added every year to the internal resources which become available for any emergencies and useful for increasing the earning power of the Bank. Several Banks, even in India, have so prospered that their reserves have equalled their paid-up Capital. Nothing is, therefore, a safer and more profitable and more patriotic investment than an investment in the indigenous Bank Shares.

MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION.

The minimum subscription upon which the Directors may proceed to allotment and which in the opinion of the Directors must be raised out of the proceeds of this issue to provide for matters specified in Sub-Section 2 of the Section 101 of the Indian Companies' Act 1913, is fixed at 2,000/- Ordinary Shares.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES

It is estimated that the preliminary expenses of the Company excluding commission and brokerage paid on placing shares will not exceed in the aggregate Rs. 25,000/-.

DIRECTORS' QUALIFICATION AND REMUNERATION.

(a) The qualification of a Director shall be the holding of Ordinary shares in the Company of the nominal value of Rs. 10,000/-.

The following are the provisions for remuneration of Directors.

The remuneration of a Director for his services shall be such amount not exceeding Rs. 100 as the Directors may fix, for every meeting of the Board attended by him.

The Directors may allow and pay to any Director who is not a *bona fide* resident of Ahmedabad or Bombay and who shall come to Ahmedabad or Bombay for the purpose of attending a meeting, such sum as the Directors may consider fair compensation for his travelling expenses, in addition to his fee for attending such meeting as above specified; and the Directors may from time to time fix the remuneration to be paid to any member or members of their body constituting a committee appointed by the Directors in terms of Articles and may pay the same.

If any Director, being willing, shall be called upon to perform extra services (which expression shall include work done by a Director as a member of any committee formed by the Directors or in relation to signing share-certificates), or to make any special exertions in going or residing out of Ahmedabad or otherwise for any of the purposes of the Company, the Company shall remunerate the Director so doing either by a fixed sum or by a percentage of profits, or otherwise as may be determined by the Directors, and such remuneration may be either in addition to or in substitution of his or their share in the remuneration above provided.

VOTING AND RESTRICTION ON TRANSFER.

Every holder of ten or more Ordinary or Deferred shares, shall be entitled to be present and to speak and vote at any General Meeting and when present in person shall have one vote on a show of hands, or on a poll, when present in person or by proxy shall have one vote in respect of every ten Ordinary or every ten Deferred shares held by him.

(2) Where a Corporation being a member is present by proxy who is not a member, such proxy shall be entitled to vote for such Corporation on a show of hands.

No member shall be entitled to be present, or to vote on any question, either personally or by proxy, or as proxy for another member, at any General Meeting, or upon a poll, or be reckoned in a quorum, whilst any call or other sum in respect of any of the shares of such member or any other moneys on any account whatever either solely or jointly with any other person shall be due and payable to the Company.

The Articles provide that the Directors may at any time in their absolute and uncontrolled discretion and without assigning any reason decline to register any proposed transfer of shares whether the transferee is a member of the Company or not. No restrictions are imposed in the Article of Association upon the Directors of the Company in respect of their power of management except such as are imposed upon them by the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1913.

AGREEMENTS

The following contracts have been entered into:—

(a) The contract dated the 24th day of April 1939 made between the Company of the one part and Mr. J. C. THAKKAR of the other part whereby the latter in consideration of his having promoted and formed this Company is appointed Managing Governor of the Company for a period of fifteen years upon the terms and conditions therein set out and is to be allotted 25,000 Deferred Shares credited as fully paid up.

The contract dated the 24th day of April 1939 made between the Company of the one part and MR. S. H. THAKER of the other part whereby the latter in consideration of his having promoted and formed this Company is appointed Managing Director of the Company for a period of fifteen years upon the terms and conditions therein set out and is to be allotted 25,000/- Deferred Shares credited as fully paid up.

The above 50,000 Deferred shares are agreed to be issued as fully paid up otherwise than in cash and are to be allotted to Mr. J. C. Thakker and Mr. S. H. Thaker under the said contracts for the consideration mentioned above. Under the said contracts each of Mr. J. C. Thakker and Mr. S. H. Thaker has agreed with the Company that he shall distribute amongst the persons who have subscribed or agreed to subscribe or procured or agreed to procure subscription of large block of Ordinary shares at least 12,500 Deferred shares out of the total 25,000 Deferred shares allotted to each of them as aforesaid at a price not exceeding the nominal value of the said shares in such manner and proportion as the Board of Directors may from time to time determine so that out of the said total 50,000 Deferred shares, 25,000 Deferred shares will be distributed as aforesaid to the outside public.

The remuneration of MR. J. C. THAKKER as Managing Governor shall be as follows:—

(a) A fixed salary at the rate of Rs. 1,500 per month with an annual increment of Rs. 300 per month commencing from the expiration of one year from the date of his appointment until it reaches the maximum of Rs. 3,000 per month payable on the 10th day of each and every calendar month from the date of the registration of the Company provided that Mr. Thakker shall not be entitled to any increment in his salary in accordance with the terms of this sub-clause over the amount of the salary earned by him during the preceding year unless and until the net profits of such preceding year are sufficient to enable the Directors if they think fit to declare a dividend of at least four per cent per annum on the capital paid up or credited as paid up on the Ordinary shares of the Company.

The remuneration of MR. S. H. THAKER as Managing Director shall be as follows:—

(a) A fixed salary at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per month with an annual increment of Rs. 200 per month commencing from the expiration of one year from the date of his appointment until it reaches the maximum of Rs. 2,000 per month payable on the 10th day of each and every calendar month from the date of the

(Continued on Page 10)

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of **The International Bank of India Limited.**

Gentlemen,

Having paid to the Company or their Bankers Messrs. the sum of Rs. , being a deposit of Rs. 10/- per share on shares in the abovenamed Company, I request you to allot me that number of shares upon the terms of the Company's Prospectus, dated the second day of May 1939, and I hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me and to pay the sum of Rs. 10/- per share on allotment, as provided by the said Prospectus; and I authorise you to register me as the holder of the said share.

Name in full .....

Address .....

Description .....

Date .....

Signature .....

THE INTERNATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Receipt.

Received this day of 1939 from Mr. the sum of Rs. , being a deposit of Rs. 10/- per share upon shares in the abovenamed Company.

For THE INTERNATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Continued from Page9)

registration of the Company provided that Mr. Thakkar shall not be entitled to any increment in his salary in accordance with the terms of this sub-clause over the amount of the salary earned by him during the preceding year unless and until the net profits of such preceding year are sufficient to enable the Directors if they think fit to declare a dividend of at least four per cent per annum on the capital paid up or credited as paid up on the Ordinary shares of the Company.

It should be noted that under the terms of the above agreement Managing Governor and Managing Director receive no share whatsoever in the profits of the Company, save and except that they will only be entitled to participation in profits, by virtue of their holding of Deferred shares. They are, therefore, not entitled to any participation in the profits until after the Ordinary Shareholders have received a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

A copy of the Memorandum of Association of the Company with the names, descriptions and addresses of the subscribers and the number of shares subscribed for by them is printed in the fold of the Prospectus and forms part of it.

Application will be made to the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, Bombay and to the Ahmedabad Stock Exchange, Ahmedabad, in due course for quotation of all classes of shares.

The Company will in due course apply to the proper Authorities to be included in the Second Schedule to the Reserve Bank of India Act II of 1934 as a Scheduled Bank. The minimum amount of paid up capital required, for being listed as a Scheduled Bank is Rs. 5,00,000 (five lacs.).

INSPECTION.

Copies of the above-mentioned contracts and the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company may be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company during usual business hours.

DIRECTORS' INTEREST.

Messrs. J. C. Thakkar and S. H. Thaker who are the first Directors of the Company are interested in the remuneration payable to them as Managing Governor and Managing Director respectively under the aforesaid contracts and in 50,000 Deferred Shares credited as paid up to be allotted to them as aforesaid in consideration of their having promoted and formed this Company.

COMMISSION.

The Articles of Association authorise the Company to pay commission to any person for subscribing or agreeing to subscribe (whether absolutely or conditionally) for any shares in the Company or procuring or agreeing to procure subscription (whether absolute or conditional) for any shares in the Company at a rate not exceeding five per cent. on the shares in each case subscribed or to be subscribed but so that if the commission shall be paid out of capital, the statutory conditions and requirements shall be observed and complied with.

BROKERAGE.

Brokerage shall be paid to approved brokers at a rate of not exceeding three per cent. on the face value of the shares subscribed or got subscribed.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

Application for shares should be made on the accompanying form and sent to the Registered Office of the Company together with a remittance for the amount payable on application. When no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for so much of the balance of the deposit money as will be necessary will be appropriated towards the allotment money and if there be any surplus, the same will be returned. Failure to pay any future instalments on shares allotted, when due, will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

COPIES OF PROSPECTUS.

Prospectuses and the forms of application can be obtained at the Registered Office of the Company during usual business hours.

Bombay dated this Second day of May, 1939.

(Sd.) B. V. JADHAV
DHANJISHAH BOMANJI COOPER
RAMANLAL LALLUBHAI
DOSSABHAI HORMASJEE BHIWANDIWALA
CHINUBHAI MADHOWLAL
JEHANGIR BOMAN BEHRAM
D. A. SURVE
CHUNILAL KHUSHALDAS PATEL
M. H. BHAGAT
J. C. THAKKAR
S. H. THAKER.

The Annual General Meeting of the Girni Kamgar Union was held on the Kamgar Maidan on Sunday evening. Photo shows Mr. S. P. Bhise, president of the Union, addressing the gathering.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from Page 6).

den, he had to say something—but do nothing. The effect, therefore, of his highly moral phrase is to tip off the capitalists to export their funds before the Government may be forced to take some restrictive action.

A Director's Salary

There was quite a little scene at the annual meeting of Imperial Chemical Industries on Thursday, when Sir Alfred Cope, a shareholder, asked about the salary paid to Lord McGowan, the chairman. Newspapers, said Sir Alfred, have been estimating Lord McGowan's salary at between £40,000 and £80,000 a year. He pressed for a statement—"why not tell us and say that there is nothing whatever in the ugly, beastly rumours." But Lord McGowan, having the advantage of occupying the chair, merely ruled that it was "not the custom to disclose the salaries of whole-time directors." All this about Lord McGowan carries our memories back half a year, when there was a considerable row between Mr. Hyde, Managing Director of the Midland Bank and the Rt. Hon Reginald McKenna, its chairman, as to whether Lord McGowan should be allowed to enjoy an overdraft of some half million pounds, incurred by losses on speculation in American securities. Following that, a reorganisation of Imperial Chemical Industries took place and Lord McGowan's influence in the concern was reduced. It is understood, however, that Lord McGowan is still paid the same salary as before, and this is the reason for the question raised by Sir Alfred Cope the other day. The Imperial Chemical Industries is an armament concern. Its expenditure and profits are matters of public interest. Men who are to be subject to conscription at one shilling a day have a direct interest in the question whether Lord McGowan is being paid £80,000 a year or more or less, and, for what services, or through whose interests.

League Reorganisation

A scheme to revise the League Covenant fundamentally will be discussed behind the scenes at Geneva when the League Council holds its postponed meeting the week after next. The plan, I am told, is already under wide, though private discussion in several European capitals. As far as I can gather, it is hoped to set up the League Council on fresh lines. The principal members of it would hold permanent seats, not according to their size as Powers, as now, but according to their obligations to go to war to resist aggression. The other members, to be elected, would be Powers who have decided to stand as neutrals in any European war. For the first time, under this scheme, the League would have precise fighting forces at its command. It is intended that the permanent members should create a pool of fighting power and be ready to use it, if necessary, through regular staff conversations between their admirals, generals and air marshals. The permanent members would thus include Britain, France, Russia, Poland and Turkey at least. It is believed that preparations are being made to work out details between now and September, and to present the scheme in a finished form to secure adoption by the League Assembly in September.

INTERNATIONAL BANK OF INDIA

Double Security Plan For Depositors

(From A Correspondent)

A perusal of the Prospectus and Memorandum and Articles of Association of the International Bank of India, Ltd., a Joint Stock Bank now floated in Ahmedabad, with its Head Office in Ahmedabad, with a capital of Rs. 51 lacs is interesting. To start with, the location of the Head Office in Ahmedabad is a fundamental point of importance. Apart from the general scope for Banking Institutions in India which has been dealt with at great length in the Prospectus, the Province of Gujarat in particular, which is the wealthiest Province in India and probably a Province where the largest amount of manufacturing, commerce and trade is being carried out, offers great scope for the development of such a Banking Institution.

DIRECTORS

The selection of the Board of Directors has doubtless been made with utmost discrimination, and it will be interesting to note here that almost all the Directors, besides their association with numerous large business-houses, are associated with well-known Banks and Insurance Companies.

Mr. B. V. Jadav is a Director of the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank and Maratha Market Co-operative Bank, Ltd., for several years, who has made a special study of banking and has taken very keen interest in Insurance and Banking.

Sheth Ramanlal Laliubhai, the well-known Banker of Ahmedabad, Sir Dhanjishah Cooper, Kt., J.P., who has held the Portfolio of Finance and Revenue Member in the Government of Bombay, Sir Dossabhai Hormasji Bhiwandiwalla, Kt., J.P., the Director of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., besides scores of other institutions, Sir Jehangir Bomanji Boman-Behram, the business magnate and solicitor of Bombay and the Director of the Associated Cement Co., Rab Bahadur D. A. Surve, Prime Minister of the Kolhapur State, Seth Chunilal Khushaldas, another illustrious Banker of Ahmedabad, Sir Chinubhai Madhowlal, Baronet, the only Hindu Baronet in India whose family were the pioneers of the Textile Industry in Ahmedabad, and Dr. Bhagat, the leading Medical Practitioner and Director of several Mills in Ahmedabad are other Directors.

Messrs. J. C. Thakkar and S. H. Thaker the Managing Governor and Managing Director respectively have many outstanding achievements to their credit, one of which is the Warden Insurance Co.

The Directors and their friends have already subscribed nearly Rs. 11 lacs, so that the Bank can straightway commence business as scheduled Bank, the minimum requirement being only Rs. 5 lacs paid up capital.

Another very interesting feature is the issue of Deferred shares, a large number of which are to be given away to subscribers of large or small blocks of Ordinary shares, the distribution being based on a sliding scale.

DOUBLE SECURITY TO DEPOSITORS

Another important provision is setting aside every year at least 20 per cent of the profits to reserve before declaring a dividend until the amount of such fund equals the amount of the paid up capital,—really a double security to the depositors, one, by way of cash reserves with the Reserve Bank of India, and secondly by conserving a large portion of the profits in the form of a Reserve Fund.

Started under such auspices as mentioned above, with a prominent Board of Directors and a large paid up capital and other resources with patronage of the biggest business community in India, who are all shareholders of the Bank, it can be undoubtedly asserted that this Bank has a great future.

ALL-INDIA BHAVSAR KSHATRIYA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE: Mrs. Shardabai S. Rokde, the President of the Reception Committee of the All-India Kshatriya Conference was snapped along with some members of the Committee.

KHANDALA GIRLS' SCHOOL CONCERT

Premier Praises Progress Made By Institution

The girls of the Bai Dhanmai Cawasji Zoroastrian Boarding High School for Girls, performed a grand concert consisting of various interesting Gujarati and English items before a packed house of nearly 400 people on Saturday evening in the School's premises.

Among those present, were the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister and Minister of Education, the Government of Bombay, Prof. Sorhab R. Davar, Principal, Davar's College of Commerce, and his family and Mr. D. Cawasji and his family.

The girls acted their parts remarkably well. The English play "The Scholars' Festival" was very much appreciated by the audience. The Indian and Englisn dances were done very smartly and gracefully. "The Churawalla Burlesque" and the Gujarati farce made the audience roar with laughter.

The Hon. Mr. Kher and Principal Davar inspected the School in the interval and were very much pleased with the splendid progress made by the School and the Departmental recognition secured this year. They congratulated Mr. D. Cawasji for starting and maintaining such a good Institution for Parsi girls and wished him and the Head Mistress every success in their future pursuits.

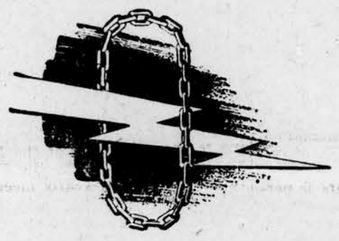
Recommendation Of Technical Committee Of Transport Advisory Board

The Technical Committee of the Transport Advisory Council, presided over by Mr. K. G. Mitchell, Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, Roads, that met in Bombay on May 10, concluded its business on the 18th instant, after nine days' sitting.

It is understood that the Committee recommended in an amended form a draft of Model Rules under the Motor Vehicles Act to be made by the Provincial Governments which cover the whole ground and elaborate and complete the provisions in the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.

The Act comes into force on the 1st July next but contains provisions saving the existing rules under the old Act of 1914 for a maximum of further nine months until they are replaced by new rules under the new Act.

The recommendations of the Committee include provision that in future the efficiency of all brakes should be tested by an approved brake testing meeter and that, in the interests of safety and of the roads, Provinces should undertake a series of tests of the various types of speed governor available so as to arrive at the type most suitable for their conditions and make its fitting compulsory on all transport vehicles.



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FIELDS AND FACTORIES

THE HUMAN SCRAP-HEAP

I. L. O. To The Rescue Of Elderly Unemployed Workers

By "Mazdoor"

Unemployment is sad and bad enough for youths just on the threshold of life—but in their case there are at least the mitigating considerations that they are just facing the world and are buoyed up by the resiliency of youth. But what could be more pathetic than to see men past the prime of life and burdened with family responsibilities, queueing up, with a steadily diminishing fund of hope and courage, in the dismal ranks of the unemployed. Tragic though it is, the fact however remains that owing to a variety of causes, principally, the older workers' lack of physical strength and comparative inability to adapt themselves to the quick changes in modern production processes, increasing numbers of such workers are thrown each year on the scrap-heap of unwanted humanity. Further, though older workers are perhaps no more likely to lose their jobs than young workers, it is a matter of general experience that when they do become unemployed they have much more difficulty in finding fresh employment than their youthful competitors. The question therefore arises: "Can nothing be done to prevent this steady increase in the number of unemployed elderly workers?"

DISCRIMINATION

A preliminary report on the subject recently prepared by the International Labour Office for submission to the Governing Body furnishes ample evidence of the existence of discrimination against elderly workers. The report contains three chapters. The first is essentially statistical and gives evidence of the existence of disproportionate unemployment among older workers, noting differences by sex and industry and showing the variation of long-term unemployment with age. The second chapter is concerned with the actual or possible causes of the position shown by the statistics. The third chapter enumerates the remedies which are being applied or have been proposed with the object of improving the position of older workers. The material in the report relates to Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Switzerland, and the United States of America. Examination shows that the problem has presented itself similarly in all these countries.

HANDICAPS

Many noteworthy indications are given of the scope of the problem. In the case of Great Britain, for example, a 5 per cent sample taken on December 3, 1937, of applicants in receipt of allowances from the Unemployment Assistance Board in five large industrial groups showed "a high percentage of men of 45 years or more in all five groups, but especially in mining and engineering." It was also found that the figures reflected the generally lower rate of unemployment among women as compared with men due to the fact that there are fewer older women in industry; except in the cotton group the percentages of 45 and over were lower than the percentages of the men's occupations.

On first thoughts it might appear that many employers would prefer middle-aged and older workers to younger workers for the reasons that the former are more efficient and experienced and have better judgment, that they are best fitted for certain jobs where quality is important, and that they are more reliable and reduce labour turnover. On the other hand, the outstanding handicaps of the older worker are his liability to collapse under the strain of the intensive efforts required by present-day industry, his relative inability to maintain a piece-rate pace, his lack of muscular strength, and his necessarily slower mental reactions to the exacting demands of the machine. There is also the allegation that he exhibits slowness and reduced interest in learning new tasks and methods and familiarising himself with new equipment.

It is therefore satisfactory to note that the question of the discrimination against the elderly worker is to come before the Governing Body again, when a fuller report will be submitted to it by the International Labour Office. A decision may then be taken as to whether the matter should be placed on the agenda of a future session of the International Labour Conference.

CONDITION IN INDIA

Here, in India, where general unemployment is chronic and where opportunities for profitable work are so scarce, the plight of the elderly unemployed worker perhaps does not attract the attention that it merits. Secondly, whatever might be the disadvantages and handicapping influences of the joint-family, there is no gainsaying the fact that the system, in so much as it provides in a large number of cases an asylum for the older unemployed during temporary periods of unemployment, tends to mitigate the ill-effects of unemployment in this country. Nevertheless, the problem of the unemployed elderly worker is existent in this country also in an acute form. The sight of men grown prematurely old being thrown on the scrap-heap of used, worn-out humanity, as prevalent in India as elsewhere, is heart-rending. Surely, even in the East where human life is perhaps not assessed at the same value as in the West, it is time enough that a halt is called to the continual process of dumping of older workers on the refuse-heap. The human values involved make it obligatory on the social conscience to find a way out of the growing evil, and no more effective contribution in this sphere can be made by India than wholehearted co-operation with the I. L. O. in its labours in this field.

RAILWAYMEN'S FEDERATION

Secretary Report For Two Years

The following are extracts from the report of the Secretary, All-India Railwaymen's Federation for the years 1937-'38 and 39:

The period under report covers nearly two years and has been remarkable in several respects.

That the All-India Railwaymen's Federation is becoming increasingly popular is evidenced from the fact that two more Railway Unions namely Bengal and Assam Rail-Road Workers' Union and Railway Clearing Accounts Staff Association, Delhi were affiliated during the period under review and affiliation applications in respect of the following are pending disposal:—

1 S. I. Railway Employees' Association, Madura.

2 S. I. Railway Labour Union, Golden Rock.

The Mysore Railway workers are evincing keen enthusiasm to revive a Trade Union which is now banned under Government Servant Conduct Rules. The rival Unions on G. I. P. Railway and N. S. Railway have been merged.

FOREIGN AFFILIATIONS.

The All-India Railwaymen's Federation has kept up affiliation with the I.T.F. and during 1938, I attended on two occasions the meetings of the General Council held in Paris and London respectively and would have attended Luxemburg Triennial Congress of the I.T.F. but for its eleventh hour postponement due to September crisis. I am glad to express my appreciation of the uniform courtesy and warm welcome that greeted me in foreign Trade Union circles, I visited in Europe and America for the purpose of studying Trade Union organisations and the Labour situation on the respective Railways. Special mention has to be made of the wonderful reception given to me by Mexican Railwaymen's Federation which is conducting the unique experiment of administering the Mexican State Railways and which invited me to visit their country. My personal contacts in foreign countries have led me to the conclusion that the I.T.F. is the one live International Organisation that takes keen interest in our problems and has on several occasions helped us in our troubles and that the I.T.F. deserves greater support than has been given so far in extra-European countries.

RELATIONS WITH RAILWAY BOARD.

The relations of the Federation with the Railway Board have been cordial and friendly. The Government of India appointed a special Conciliation Officer in Calcutta and announced the personnel of a so-called Labour Tribunal with representatives purporting to represent Capital as well as Labour. The affiliated Unions have rightly characterised all this as a caricature of Whitley Recommendations relating to Joint Standing Machinery.

The important questions relating to the grievances of the Railwaymen represented by the Federation at the half-yearly meetings with the Railway Board are mentioned in the published Amplified Reports. Redressal in certain cases and to a limited extent was secured but main grievances specially relating to Provident Fund and Leave privileges of the low-paid staff, Recognition of Unions, application of inferior scales of pay, Working Hours, Pass Rules continue to exist without much hope of immediate relief notwithstanding the increasingly satisfactory position of Railway earnings.

ARBITRARY DECISIONS.

The main reason for this position is that inspite of Trade Union action, the policy of the Railway Board is not under the control of a popular Government or authority and there is no appeal against or correctives for arbitrary decisions of the Board in the absence of a statutory Joint Standing Machinery as recommended by Whitley Labour Commission. This country which owns one of the most extensive and efficient Railway systems of the world has no statutory machinery as provided in Great Britain, Canada, United States, France, Australia and similar countries, for consideration of appeals against decisions of the Administrative Railway authority in Labour matters, and there is no incentive for the Railway administrations to be as responsible and responsive as in other countries. This position has to be rectified by legislation if satisfactory results have to be ensured. During a period of unprecedented labour unrest in the country, the Railwaymen have shown themselves to be extraordinarily patient and this patience, it is to be hoped, will be timely appreciated and rewarded comensurately and adequately. In the matter of Recognition of Trade Unions, the result of Sixteenth Half-Yearly Meeting is expected to ease the situation but at the same time the position as compared to 1929 is at present comparatively no better and in some cases is worse in regard to attitude towards Trade Unions by the Railway administrations in respect of recognition and service privileges.

The Wedgwood Enquiry Committee Report and Pope Committee Report will have the effect of reducing man power in the Railways eventually. Although Hours of Employment Regulations based on the principle of 60 Hour Week were extended to B. & N. W. Railway during the period, progress has been otherwise very slow. The Railwaymen are worse off than factory workers who enjoy at least 54 Hour Week.

NEED FOR "LEFT" CONSOLIDATION

(Continued from page 8)

try joined in a common effort The 'Forward Bloc' provided this platform to all such elements. Mr. Bose said that the 'Forward Bloc' was not a party but a 'bloc' or a platform with the chief aim of providing a strong organisation to all progressive groups. The Rightists had it in the Gandhi Seva Sangh. If the Leftists had a similar strong organisation behind them they would then be in a position to control the Congress and to push forward their programme. While the 'Forward Bloc', he said, was not opposed to any party it might be unwillingly compelled to oppose others if it met with opposition.

REACTION AMONG MUSLIMS

Mr. Bose was particularly happy to note the reaction among the Muslims to the formation of the 'Forward Bloc'. For one reason or other the Muslims believed that if the Congress came into power it would be detrimental to their interests. If, however, they felt that the progressive parties were fighting for a genuine economic and political programme they would have implicit confidence in them. He was very glad to note that the Muslims had reacted favourably to the formation of such a 'Bloc'. In fact from the response he had received from the Muslims he felt emboldened to say that the 'Bloc' might even provide a possible basis for solving the communal trouble.

The 'Bloc' said Mr. Bose was inevitable. The only thing that could be said about it was that its birth was delayed. It was inevitable because the Leftists had no such strong organisation behind them as the Rightists had in the Gandhi Seva Sangh. The idea of forming a Left 'Bloc' was, therefore, not a new idea. Even if he had not resigned the presidentship of the Congress such a 'Bloc' would have had to come into existence for linking up all Leftist forces.

HANDLOOM WEAVING IN ASSAM

Grants From Central Government

SIMLA, (By Mail.)

Out of the grants sanctioned by the Government of India, four schemes for the development of the handloom industry in Assam, costing Rs. 20,185 were financed last year.

The schemes are the re-organisation of the Government Emporium and Central Stores, Gauhati, establishment of a branch emporium at Sylhet, inspectors for organisation of Weavers' associations and standardisation of products, and dyeing and printing instructions to and through the peripatetic weaving parties.

These schemes were to terminate during the current year. But with the saving effected from previous years, and the additional grants since sanctioned by the Government of India, it is proposed to continue them as long as possible during 1939-40, particularly the last scheme which has been of great benefit to the poor weavers of the province.

MILLIONS ENJOY WRIGLEY'S DAILY

Millions get pleasure and profit from chewing Wrigley's gum regularly.

Modern soft food leaves particles between the teeth after eating, causing decay. Wrigley's removes them.

It also brightens the tooth enamel and makes the gums strong. Aids digestion. Buy several packets to-day. Two fascinating flavours, P.K. and SPEARMINT.

WRIGLEY'S

Contains No Animal Fat

For Blood, Veins, Arteries and Heart

Elasto

REGISTERED The Wonder Tablet

Regenerates the Blood and Tissue Cells!

ELASTO dissolves *instantly* on the tongue and is absorbed directly into the blood. This new Biochemic remedy cures Leg Troubles, Rheumatism, Piles, Phlebitis, Skin Diseases, Heart Trouble, Neuritis, Gout, Hardened Arteries, Blood Disorders, Bad Circulation and Muscular Weakness. The wonderful success of Elasto is due to the fact that it attacks disease where it begins—in the *blood-stream*. Elasto revitalises every organ and tissue of the body. Price Rs. 3.12 from dealers, or V.P.P. from The Agent, ELASTO, Dept. 6H P.O. Box 258, Bombay. Write for FREE BOOKLET on the Science of Natural Healing.

Words of Wisdom
Friends
You've achieved a lot if you're the first to give a friendly *smile;* to give that little greeting that's so big and so worth *while.* Maybe on occasion you will get the odd *rebuff,* but the friendships you will gather will repay you well *enough.* So count the day worth living that rewards you in the *end* with the knowledge that you've found yourself with yet another *friend.*
MEDIUM STRENGTH
CAPSTAN
Navy Cut
MAGNUMS
W.D.& H.O. WILLS
Bristol & London
10 MAGNUMS
MAKE A FRIEND
OF THE
CAPSTAN BLEND.
Better buy Capstan —
they're blended better.
CMS•66

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON THREE POINTS DOWN

Gilt-Edgeds Ruled Firm

SATISFACTORY TONE ON S. EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, May 22.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York cotton displayed easier tendency due to weak Liverpool cables. The market was little impressed by the news of barter agreement between Britain and United States.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

The undertone on Stock Exchange continued satisfactory despite irregular movements.

Oils and Internationals improved Kaffirs were undecided.

Gilt-edgeds rluded firm but business was small.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1939

New York, May 22.

Previous closing	8.76
To-day's opening	8.72
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing	8.73
Difference	—.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1939

Liverpool, May 22.

Previous closing	4.94
To-day's opening	4.90
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing	4.84
Difference	—.10

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939	Rs. 169-8
July August 1939	Rs. 168-0
April May 1940	Rs. 156-3

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, May 22.

New York cotton showed somewhat lower tendency owing to weakness of Liverpool cables while news of barter agreement between Britain and United States had little effect. Traders are watching developments in connection with legislation.

The trading in July began at 8.72 i.e. four points lower than the last close. Prices declined on lower Liverpool and scattered liquidation and foreign selling while the buying was too small to absorb sales with July receding to 7.68.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, May 22.

The local cotton market opened with Broach July/August at Rs. 168-4 New York advices were lower and hence the price declined to Rs. 167-6 but then slightly improved and closed at Rs. 167-10.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 22.

The following are opening ranges:—
July (8.79 8.79) 8.72/8.71
October (7.91/7.91) 7.87/7.87
December (7.69/7.69) 7.67/7.66

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 22.

The following are opening quotations:
American May (5.22) 5.15
American July (4.94) 4.87
Egyptian May (6.52) 6.44
Egyptian July (6.62) 6.54

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, May 22.

TEAS

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/4) 0-11 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4 1/4) 1-4 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 1/4) 1-1 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-6 1/2) 1-6 1/2

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop May June (£28 1/4 sellers) £28 sellers
Dunlop May (£32 1/2) £32 1/2
Lightning May (£31 1/4) £31

RUBBER

Spot (8 buyers) 8 1/16 value
Forward July September (8 1/8 paid and buyers) 8 1/8 buyers

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay May/June (£11 5/8 sellers) £11 5/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata May (£13 1/16 sellers) £13 1/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata May (£11 7/16 sellers) £11 7/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal June (£11 15/16 sellers) £11 15/16 sellers

METALS

Tin (£226 buyers £226 1/4 sellers. Steady) £226 buyers £226 1/4 sellers. Steady.
Lead (£14 5/16 buyers £14 3/8 sellers. Steady) £14 5/16 buyers £14 7/16 sellers. Steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£47 to £47 3/4) £47 1/4 to £47 3/4
Iron (102) 102

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 22.

The following are the opening rates:
General Motors (dol 43) dol 43 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 23 1/2) dol 23 1/2
U S Common New Stock (dol 44 1/4) dol 44 5/8
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, May 22.

Previous closing	4.68 1/8
To-day's opening	4.68 1/8
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.68 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, May 22.

Previous closing	4.68.13
To-day's opening	4.68.12
To-day's closing	4.68.13

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, May 22.

Previous closing	176.73
To-day's opening	176.73
To-day's closing	176.73

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 22.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.68.12 and ontinued to move within narrow range owing to lack of interest

Franc opened at 176.73 and remained unchanged throughout.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 7/8 sellers) 1-5 7/8 sellers
Paris on Bombay (13.157) 13.157
New York on Bombay (34.88) 34.90
Berlin on Milan (87) 0.87
London on Milan (89.02) 89.02
London on Shanghai (0-8 7/32 nominal) 0-8 7/32
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (Nil) Nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-6) £7-8-5 1/2
Silver (20 1/16d) 20 1/8d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (11/16 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent
4 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent
6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, May 22.

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay tonight:—

"Small Indian buying Offerings small. Market quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, May 22.

Spot	(20 1/16) 20 1/8d+1/16
Forward	(19 7/8d) 19 15/16d+1/16

LONDON GOLD

London, May 22.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-6) £7-8-5 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotation

SILVER

Bombay, May 22.

Silver ready	53 0 3
Silver Jeth	52 15 3
Silver Ashad	52 14 0

GOLD

Gold ready	37 1 9
Gold Jeth	37 2 0
Gold Ashad	37 2 6
Sovereign	23 11 0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, May 22.

Wheat May	3 6 6
Wheat September	3 8 6
Linseed May	5 7 0
Linseed September	5 9 3

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, May 22.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with May (new) at 50 7/8d. Prices eased somewhat owing to favourable weather news from United States, which counteracted steady. Chicago cables.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, May 22.

Chacago wheat opened steady with May at 0.80. There was very little doing but prices were sustained by occasional local support with the rate Chicago wheat opened steady with

3½% GOVT. LOAN

Latest Quotation

3 1/2 per cent Government paper was quoted at Rs. 96-2 at 5 p.m

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, May 22.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £84 3/4

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Thursday, May 11, £81
Friday, May 12, £81
Monday, May 15 £81 1/2
Tuesday, May 16, £81 1/2
Wednesday, May 17 £81 3/4
Thursday, May 18, £83.
Friday, May 19 £84

INDIAN LOANS

London, May 22.

3-30 p.m.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£95 3/4) £95 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£83 1/2) £84 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£105 3/4) £105 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£107 1/4) £107 1/4
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-58 (£102 1/4) £102 1/4
5 per cent 1942-47 (£104 3/4) £104 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£97 3/4) £97 3/4.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1945-55 (£104 1/2) £105 1/4

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£67 3/4) £68
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£94 1/8) £94 3/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£104) £104
5 per cent Funding Loan (£106) £106 1/2
5 1/2 per cent War Loan (£93 5/8) £93 7/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£106 1/8) £106 3/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 22.

London Stock Exchange was fairly active.

Giltedged securities continued to attract good attention. Three and half per cent was quoted at £84 3/4 i.e. fifteen shillings higher than the last close.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (17-6) 17-6
Motors and Spencer Ordinary (63-0) 63-3
Hydro Electric (dol 4) dol 4
Elec Music Industry (11-1 1/2) 11-1 1/2
Princhin Johnson (23-9) 23-9
Imperial Chemical (30-4 1/2) 30-4 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (63-6) 63-6
San Paulo 5 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£20 1/2) £20 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (28-3) 28-3
Unilever Ordinary (35-7 1/2) 35-7 1/2
Ford Motors (17-4 1/2) 17-4 1/2
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£48 3/8) £48
British American Tobacco Ordinary (99-4 1/2) 99-4 1/2
Carreas 'A' (£6 1/2) £6 1/2 Ex Div.
Imperial Tobbacco Ordinary (130-7 1/2) 130-7 1/2
P and O. S. N Company Deferred (20-7 1/2) 20-1 1/2
Distillers (91-9) 91-9
British Dyers (4-1 1/2) 4-1 1/2
British Celanese (4-6) 4-6
J and P Coates Ordinary (32-6) 31-10 1/2 Ex Div.
Courtaulds Ordinary (25-0) 25-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (2-9) 2-9
Vickers Limited Ordinary (19-6) 19
Inter Nickel (dol 49 7/8) dol 50 7/8
Indian Irons (37-6) 37-6

TEA SHARES

Assam (16-10 1/2) 16-10 1/2
Donaro Tea (30-0) 28-9
Empire of India (21-10 1/2) 21-10 1/2

JUTE

Barnagore (£10 1/2) £10 3/4

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (26-0) 25-9
Gula Kelampong (18-9) 18-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (27-0) 27-0

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (30-7 1/2) 30-0
Burma Corporation (8-6) 8-6
Rio Tintos (£12 3/8) £12 3/8
East Rand Proprietor (50-7 1/2) 50-0
Rand Mines (£8 5/8) £8 5/8

MINE SHARES

Crown (£15 1/2) £15 1/2
Associated Portland Cement (71-3) 71-7 1/2
Triridad Leaseholds (82-6) 83-1 1/2
Sub Nigel (£11) £11
Spring Mines Split Shares (28-9) 28-9
Union Corporation (£7 3/8) £7 3/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (21-10 1/2) 22-6
Anglo Iranian (79-4 1/2) 78-9
Burma Oil (80-0) 77-6 Ex Div.
Mexican Eagle (9-0) 8-4 1/2
Shell Transport (82-6) 83-1 1/2
Royal Dutch (£34 1/8) £34 1/8

Sholapur Ban On Arya Leaders

SHOLAPUR, May 22.

The following order issued by the District Magistrate of Sholapur under Section 46 of the Bombay District Police Act of 1890 was served on Arya Leaders this evening.

"Whereas a state of communal tension exists in the City and the district of Sholapur and whereas it appears that this state of communal tension is to some extent, caused by the agitation at present being carried on in the territories of H.E.H. the Nizam by the followers of the Arya Samaj and whereas the movement or encampment within this district of 'Jathas' of volunteers or Satyagrahis, who have come from outside the limits of the district for the purpose of carrying on the abovementioned agitation is causing danger and alarm, now, therefore I hereby direct all members of such 'jathas' and all such volunteers or Satyagrahis to disperse and each of them to remove himself from the limits of Sholapur district, by the quickest route in the direction of his home within twelve hours of the publication of this notification. Any person disobeying this order will be prosecuted."—A. P.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE STEADY

Erratic Movements In Sugar

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 22.

On the Stock Exchange initial nervousness following the week-end Danzig incidents was quickly dispelled, markets subsequently remaining very steady.

Giltedged securities especially were strong on renewed demand disclosing shortage of stock Oils were favoured with Attock sharply higher on steady buying. Elsewhere, the changes were small, final gains out numbering the losses.

Commodities:—The week-end publication of International Sugar Council's measures for relieving sugar shortage caused considerable nervousness in sugar, with erratic price movements. Prices in the futures market closed from three pence to a penny lower compared with Saturday's levels. Jute was weak in sympathy with Calcutta.

Wall Street opened easy.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Poor Business In Jutes

CALCUTTA, May 22.

Jutes opened quiet after the week-end and ruled so throughout the day volume of transactions was nothing but very poor. Coals revealed no fresh feature. Teas dull. Miscellaneous: Speculative issues ruled quiet but steady, while others showed no particular changes Govt. securities were quieter.

The closing rates are:—

Govt securities:—Three per cent new loan 1963/65 96/4/6, three and half per cent Govt. paper 96/2, four per cent loan 1960/70 110/10 four and half per cent loan 1955/60, 114/6 small odd lot, five per cent loan 1945/55 113/12.

Banks:—Reserve 110, Railways Darjeeling Himalayan Rly. pref 102.

Cottons:—Bowreah a pref 18/. New Victoria pref 3/2.

Coals:—Bengal 311, Borrea 11/6 Derli 7/6, Parasea annas 13, Satpukuria and Asansol annas 11 V Standard 22/12.

Jutes:—Bally 192 do pref 134, Barnagore 151 small odd lot, Ft. Gloster pref 155 c div, Gourpore 541, ex div, Howrah 53/14, Hukumchand five Kamarhatty 490, National 21/8, Standard 254, Waverley annas 1 small lot

Miscellaneous:—Burma corpn 5/9, Consolidated tin 6/2, Indian copper 1/13, c div, Dalmia cement ord 10/10 odd lot, do defd 3/10 small lot do pref 92 do pref 93 add lot. Burn and Co. ord 265 small lot, Hukumchand steel 7, Indian Galvanizing 20/14, Indian iron and steel 25/2, Kumardhubi Eng. 84/8, Steel Corpn ord 12/8 do pref 95/8, B. I. corpn. ord 2/9, Dunlop rubber ord 14/6, small odd lot do first pref 136, do second pref 100/8 small lots, Indian National airways pref d ord 8/12 small lot, Walford transport one ct Bengal paper second per cent pref Rxiqoes paid 79, Titaghur paper pref ord 3/12, do a ord 12/4, do b ord 11/14, Midnapore Zemindary 66, Bengal timber ord 167, Broach timber 10/12, Belsund 2/8, Carew and Co. pref 105, Dyer Meakin Burma 55 ct. Raza 11/8, Bishnauth tea 21/12 small lot.

Debenture:—Three and quarter per cent 1956/66. Howrah Bridge 100 small lot.—A.P.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, May 22.

The Liverpool wheat market closed with May at 55d

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£32 1/4) £32
London Midland Ordinary (£14 1/2) £14 1/2
London North Eastern Def (£2 5/8) £2 5/8
London Southern Def (£14 1/2) £14 1/2
London Transport 5 per cent (£117 1/2) £115 1/2 Ex Div.
London Transport 'C' (£71 1/2) £71 1/2

FICTITIOUS INTERVIEWS

(Continued from Page 6)

know that I don't like this pomp and ceremonial one bit. I am a very plain living man, but I believe in high thinking at the same time. This morning, for instance, I only had eggs for breakfast—fish eggs—roe from the sturgeon. They call it caviar, over here. Just eggs and nothing more. And people get the idea about me that I live extravagantly. I ask you?"

I: "But is that enough for a man to eat?"

THE AGA: "I believe in feeding the mind and not the body. I think it was Confucius who said that. I read so much of him that I am often confused."

I: "I think that is one of the dictums of Gandhiji."

THE AGA: "Oh Gandhi, yes, I met him once. Nice fellow. I had lunch with him, when I was in India. Chiefly dates. What is his address? I must write to him sometime and send him my regards."

I: "I think your letter should get to him without an address."

THE AGA: "He is as famous as I, is he? 'I get letter from all over the world. One was addressed 'The Aga Khan, Epsom, England.' And do you know as I led Bahram into the paddock it was delivered to me. Out of all those thousands of people who were at Epsom, he came straight to me. I thought that was worth keeping that letter."

I: "Yes, I found no difficulty in tracing you sir. When I asked for you in India they said they did not know but I should try the Ritz in Paris and that I would probably find you here."

THE AGA: "I am glad you have come. To see an Indian is a rare thing for me. I am also mixed up with English society and Counts and Countesses, that I like a change now and then. It makes me feel sort of myself again."

I: "What does it feel like to be yourself again, sir?"

THE AGA: "Now that is a difficult question and I am busy at the moment because Lord Rosebery is coming over and we are discussing the price of a new yearling.

LUCKNOW PEACE TALKS SUSPENDED

LUCKNOW, May 22.

The negotiations for a settlement of the Madhesahaba Tabarra dispute have been suspended for the time being and the Shia leaders undergoing imprisonment in connection with the Tabarra agitation who had been brought here to participate in the Peace talks have been sent back to the jail.

Twenty-nine Shias courted arrest to-day by publicly reciting the Tabarra.—A. P.

BHOPATKAR ILL IN JAIL?

POONA, May 22.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar is reported to be ill in Aurangabad jail where he is an undertrial prisoner and Mr. N. C. Kelkar is soon going to see him there.—United Press.

"ANTI-HINDI" LEADER RELEASED

COIMBATORE, May 22.

Mr. E. V. Ramaswami Naicker, Leader of the Justice Party who has been undergoing a term of imprisonment in connection with the anti-Hindi agitation was released to-day from Coimbatore jail.

Mr. Ramaswami Naicker was transferred to Coimbatore jail recently from Bellary and it is understood his release is on medical grounds.—A. P.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, May 22.

F F Campbell s.s. City of Bagdad of 4713 reg tons Capt J A White arrived from New York via St John Port Said Suez Aden and Karachi with general caro.

P and O S N s.s. Lahore of 3161 reg tons Capt G S Stable arrived from Nagoya via Japan China Ports Singapore and Colombo with general cargo

P and O S N s.s. Soudan of 3477 reg tons Capt C L Collings arrived from Rotterdam via Antwerp Middlesbrough London Southampton Malta Suez and Aden with general cargo

Killick Nixon s.s. City of Shanghai of 3748 reg tons Capt W L Butler arrived from Abadan in water ballast

N Y Kaisha's s.s. Toyama Maru of 4396 reg tons Capt G Umezawa arrived from Yokohama via Japan China Ports Singapore and Colombo with passengers and general cargo

James Finlay s.s. City of Leicester of 1994 reg tons Capt R S Cowan arrived from Dunkerk via Middlesbrough Hull Port Said and Port Sudan with passengers and general cargo

Scindia Steam Nvg. s.s. Jalarajan of 3148 reg tons Capt F DeChaumont arrived from Calcutta with cargo of coal

Lionel Edwards s.s. Wolfsburg of 5821 reg tons Capt K Bohland arrived from Basrah via Khoramshahr with general cargo

Lloyd Triestino s.s. Volpi of 3061 reg tons Capt S De Bei arrived from Trieste via Italian Ports Port Said Port Sudan Massowa and Karachi with general cargo

Volkart Bros s.s. Hoegh Transporter of 2865 reg tons Capt L K Lund arrived from New Westminster via Franch Indo China and Japan Ports with sugar and general cargo

Lloyd Triestino s.s. Conte Verde of 11527 reg tons Capt A Valcini arrived from Trieste via Italian Ports Port Said and Aden with passengers and general cargo

Graham's Trading s.s. Linaria of 2014 reg tons Capt W T Brown arrived from Novorossick via Port Said and Suez with cargo of fertiliser.

Ralli Bros s.s. Nailsea Meadow of 2943 reg tons D.V. Chuseman arrived from London via Persian Gulf Ports in water ballast.

SAILED

Lloyd Triestino s.s. Conte Verde of 11527 reg tons Capt T Valcini sailed for Shanghai via Colombo and Singapore with passengers and same bottom cargo

Burmah Shell Oil S and D Tanker Alcides of 4582 reg tons Capt K Hendiksen sailed for Singapore via Aroebay with local cargo

Lionel Edward's s.s. Tigre of 3070 reg tons Capt J Anderson sailed for Madras Rangoon and Calcutta with same bottom cargo

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 22-5-39

S S Elysia (Anch Line) for Kathiawar Karachi Marmagoa Europe and American Ports

S S City of Shanghai (KN) Bedi Bunder Navlakhi Karachi Port Said Liverpool and Manchester.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, May 22.

1 C Leicester 1994 Karachi 24-5 J Finlay
4 Toyama Maru 4386 Karachi 24-5 N Y Kaisha
6 Soudan 3477 Japan 25-5 M M
5 Tigre 3070 Madras 22-5 L Edwards
8 Volpi 3061 Yokohama 23-5 L Triestino
9 Hoegh Transporter 2365 Vancouver 25-4 Volkart Bros
11 C/Bagdad 4713 Marmagoa 23-5 F F Campbell
13 Takliwa 3742 Durban 24-5 M M
15 C/Shanghai 3748 U Kingdom 1-6 K Uixon

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Barpeta 1892 Persian Gulf 24-5 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Alavi 2161 Red Sea Ports 25-5 T M
D/E Stanwold 603 Karachi 23-5 S Hassum
N/O Lahore 3161 Karachi 26-5 M M
H Revati 250 N F N F Malabar Steamship
H O/S Shrivati 250 N F N F Malabar S
L Vita 1955 N F 25-5 M M
P/O Bamora 1870 N F N F M M

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Strathaird 1-6-39 P and O S N
Chitral 8-6-39 P and O S N
Mooltan 15-6-39 P and O S N
Soudan 19-5-39 P and O S N
Rawalpindi 25-5-39 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

Clan Macinnes 28-5-39 J Finlay
Elysia 24-5-39 Anchor Line

FROM HAMBURG

Neuenfels 3-6-39 L Edwards
Watchtfels 26-5-39 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres. Hayes 15-6-39 F F Campbell
Steel Ranger 28-5-39 M M
Pres. Harrison 1-5-39 F F Campbell

FROM OSLO

Simla 2-6-39 L Edwards

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 26-6-39 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Conte Biancamano 12-6-39 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Nissan Maru 6-6-39 O S Kaisha
Azuma Maru 11-6-39 N Y Kaisha
Brisbane Maru 17-6-39 O S Kaisha
Zinzan Maru 14-6-39 N Y Kaisha
Victoria 7-6-39 L Triestino
Tango Maru 30-5-39 N Y Kaisha
Carthage 26-5-39 P and O S N
Ryufuku Maru 24-5-39 O S Kaisha
Rajputana 9-6-39 P and O S N
Conte Rosso 25-5-39 L Triestino

FROM BASRA

Barala 25-5-39 M M
Vasna 27-5-39 M M

FROM RANGOON

Jaladuta 25-5-39 Scindia S N
Garmula 23-5-39 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Comorin 2-6-39 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Karanja 27-5-39 M M
Tairea 10-6-39 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Orna 26-5-39 M M
Goalconda 25-5-39 M M

FROM MAGADISCIO

Carso 23-5-39 L Triestino

FROM KARACHI

Toyama Maru 29-5-39 N Y Kaisha

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Comorin 3-6-39 P and O S N
Rajputana 10-6-39 P and O S N
Cathay 17-6-39 P and O S N
Narkunda 20-5-39 P and O S N
Carthage 27-5-39 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Benares 5-6-39 K Nixon
City of Shanghai 1-6-39 K Nixon
Britannia 16-6-39 Anchor Line

FOR NEW YORK

Pres. Harrison 3-6-39 F F Campbell
Hoegh Tranporter 25-5-39 Volkart Bros
Pres Hayes 17-6-39 F F Campbell
City of Baghdad 22-5-39 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 25-5-39 L Triestino
Carso 25-5-39 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Giulio Cesare 2-6-39 L Triestino
Victoria 7-6-39 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Ryufuku Maru 10-6-39 O S K Kaisya
Lahore 6-6-39 P and O S N
Rawalpindi 25-5-39 P and O S N
West Point 21-5-39 M M
Tango Maru 15-6-39 N Y Kaisha
Volpi 23-5-39 L Triestino
Conte Biancamano 12-6-39 L Triestino
Toyama Maru 3-6-39 N Y Kaisha
Soudan 25-5-39 Pand O S N
Glasgow Maru 31-5-39 O S Kaisha
Conte Rosso 26-6-39 L Triestino

FOR SYDNEY

Strathaird 1-6-39 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Barpeta 24-5-39 M M
Vita 25-5-39 MM
Barala 31-5-39 M M

FOR DURBAN

Takliwa 24-5-39 M M
Karanja 7-6-39 M M

FOR JEDDAH

Alavi 25-5-39 T Morrison

FOR KARACHI

Toyama Maru 24-5-39 N Y Kaisha
City of Leicester 24-5-39 J Finlay
Lahore 26-5-39 P and O S N

B P.T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Jalavijaya 20-5-39
S S Gogra 20-5-39
S S Varela 20-5-39
S S Netravati 20-5-39
S S Irrawadi 20-5-39
S S Kalavati 22-5-39

EXPORTS

Bombay, May 22.

S S Soudan for Hongkong: 89 bags apricots Mangaldas; 20 bags gum M J and M Hassanlari; 40 bdls gum A Abdulla; 50 bales cotton grey yarn J Jeevan; 33 bales cotton g m twist Bombay Imp and Expt Agency, 100 bales cotton grey yarn P Madhawani.

For Yokkaichi: 100 bales raw cotton K Poonja; 100 bales raw cotton Konishi

For Shanghai: 50 bags sandalwood S Nowroji; 100 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading; 100 bales raw cotton A Clayton; 100 bales raw cotton V Morarjee: 200 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha.

For Kobe: 500 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading; 100 bales raw cotton R Parshrampuria, 100 bales raw cotton B Gangadhar; 100 bales raw cotton N Manilal; 109 bales raw cotton S R Tulsan

For Osaka: 100 bales raw cotton N Nagsee; 100 bales raw cotton G Dossa

S S Toyama Maru for Kobe 80 tons scrap iron Faiz.

S S Elysia for Liverpool: 1400 bags gr nut oil cakes exp Vishram Khimji; 4000 pkts myrabollam K Tricamji; 4000 pkts myrabollam M Chunilal

For Manchester: 7080 bags linseed L Dreyfus; 245 bales raw cotton Podar Trading; 312 bales raw cotton A Clayton; 500 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros

For Glasgow: 100 bales hemp raw D Anandji; 5925 bags linseed The Cotton Agents

IMPORTS

S S Bankura Agent M Mackenzie from Kishahr: 154 bags poppy seeds.
From Bahrin: 65 bags beans.
From Dubai: 157 bags attari
From B'Abbas: 223 bags raisims
From Museat: 641 bags dry dates; 508 bags sardines; 69 bxs wet dates
From Verawal: 377 bales cotton.
From Jask: 413 bags fish manure.
From Karachi: 62 bdls d/s fish
From P Bunder: 783 bales cotton; 44 bales c p goods

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

Yesterday morning the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay, opened before a large gathering Bandra's first Harijan Colony at the foot of the Pali Hill. Amongst those present were many prominent citizens and members of the Bandra Municipal Board.

PLIGHT OF HARIJANS

The plight of Harijans has now continued for centuries and is thus not a question that can be decided in a hurry. During the last few years various Suburban Municipalities have striven to meet the Harijans' need, but for want of funds they have succeeded to a very small extent.

The Bandra Municipality had proposed to build quarters for their scavanger staff at Khar, but owing to the public protest the scheme was postponed. As this is a very important problem the Municipality would do well to consider it at their next meeting.

The Bandra Municipality is aware of the fact that their present Harijan quarters have no separate water taps or latrines.

This new Mahar Colony should be a good example and before long the proposed Harijan Colony might be taken in hand.

TYPHOID IN THE SUBURBS

Typhoid is taking quite a toll in the Suburban area. During the last few days no less than one dozen lives were lost. The disease, I am told, is spreading. This disease makes its appearance annually at this time of the year and the cause, says a learned doctor friend of mine, is mainly due to the insanitary conditions of the place.

In places where drainage plants are installed filthiness of lanes and by-ways are to blame, while in other places lack of supervision in cleaning the cesspool tanks.

DROWNED IN TANK

Ramchandra Fakhir Kaluskhar (18), who is said to be suffering of fits during the last two months, it is alleged, jumped into the Tank along Ghodbunder Road at Bandra. Some passerby jumped after him and brought his body out lifeless.

Foreign Buying In Distant Months

CURTAILMENT IN PRODUCTION OF TEXTILES

Light Hedging In July

BOMBAY, May 22.

President Roosevelt is reported to have received conflicting advice whether to veto Agricultural Appropriations Bill as long as it does not contain self financing provisions. At the same time the action of the House of Representative is problematical though a compromise eventually is expected. Textiles situation is becoming increasingly precarious, some predicting now a general 25 per cent production curtailment.

The market opened quiet. There was trade buying in nears and foreign buying of distants absorbing liquidation and light hedging. Loan repossession reported May approximately fifteen thousand Bales. The House of Representative will tackle Farm Bill next week. There was strong opposition against export subsidy. Sales of cloth were larger equalling mill production. Continued strength in July contract is expected.

NEW YORK MARKET

At the opening July was quoted 8.79 and advanced to 8.80 which was the highest of the day. Later on there was increased selling and prices declined to 8.73 which was the lowest level, then market improved and finally closed at a decline of 2 points at 8.76. Spot cotton prices declined 2 points at 9.76c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed 2 points up to 1 point down. Spot cotton prices advanced 3 points at 9.50c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 1 point with October 4.52. After early liquidation acute shortage of contracts was re-developed. Near Vaidas were firmed on local support and trade buying. The market closed firm at a rise of 4 points.

Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 7 points at 5.61d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton morket was also steady and Giza futures closed at a rise of 3 to 6 points. Uppers futures advanced 10 to 4 points. The Alexandria cotton market was closed on Saturday.

LOAN COTTON

"The announcement over last weekend of Mr. Roosevelt's intention to establish an export subsidy, as the best solution to correct the surplus problem, seriously affected the market here, and prices on Monday morning opened at a sharp decline under heavy selling which also uncovered stop loss orders. At the time of writing prices have improved from the lowest levels, about 17 points for old, and 12 points for new crop, and now show a decline on the week of 8 points for old crop and 21 points for new crop months, writes Professional in "M. G."

The latest Presidential plan is for a subsidy of about 2 cents on 7,000,000 bales of new crop cotton, commencing on July 1, exporters being paid cash or by loan cotton. If they take the latter they cannot use it until after January 1, 1940.

The heavy selling here was followed by a sharp rise in prices in New York, and straddle differences between the two markets showed a big narrowing. This attracted considerable buying here, many recent arbitrage sellers being anxious to secure profits.

Senators representing the majority of the cotton-growing States have approved the modified plan for a subsidy, but it is still felt that Senator Bankhead will try to propose an amendment.

SUSTAIN PRICES

As I have previously pointed out, I think that America at long last realises that she must do something to try to regain her export markets. To do this she must obviously take a strong line with senators who are in favour of continuing attempts to sustain prices by artificial means.

I think cotton will soon begin to move freely again, and I still think prices will decline further in Liverpool.

Egyptian markets have followed American. Hedging against Sudan cotton has been a feature both in Gizas and Uppers, but has met trade buying. Liquidation of May Uppers has depressed this position in relation to new crops, which have widened against American owing to the weakness in new crop American on account of the subsidy."

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest (10-08 a.m.)	8.80+02
New York July lowest (11-08 a.m.)	8.73—05
Liverpool October highest	4.58+05
Liverpool October lowest	4.51—02

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: No important developments in Washington. Meantime Southern spot quotations sixty points above July beginning to attract some loan withdrawals. But market must advance further to attract additional needed withdrawals. Continue to believe July eventually above nine cents.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: 'After weak opening market improved materially later on fixing, disclosing shortage contracts. Midwood good buyer October. Better trade demand.'

New York: 'Market firm on small free supply; July shorts on defensive. Loan repossession reported May approximately fifteen thousand bales. House tackles Farm Bill next week. export subsidy will meet strong opposition. Cloth sales about equal production. Further mill curtailment indicated. Expect continued strength July.'

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received to-day the following cable information from foreign friends:

Liverpool: Further trade buying. Closed steady.

New York: The market opened quiet, trade covering in nears and foreign buying of distants absorbing liquidation and light hedging in July. The week's textile sales were larger equalling mill production. Prices reacted on increased hedging and Bombay selling of nears. The session closed steady.

Cotton buyers were less aggressive owing to the appearance of loan cotton of which total repossessions so far are reported to be 47,413 bales, but trade estimates are actually double with the reports evidently lagging.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Broach A/M highest 172 3/4 lowest 171 3/4 closing 171 7/8

Broach J/A highest 170 3/4 lowest 168 1/2 closing 170 1/8

New Broach A/M 1940 highest 157 3/4 lowest 157 closing 157 3/8

Oomra May highest 165 lowest 164 1/4 closing 164 1/4

Oomra July highest 164 1/4 lowest 163 1/4 closing 163 1/4

Oomra D/J highest 144 1/4 lowest 143 3/4 closing 144

Bengal May highest 127 1/4 lowest 125 1/2 closing 127 1/4

Bengal July highest 126 3/4 lowest 125 closing 126 3/4

Bengal D/J highest 121 1/2 lowest 120 1/4 closing 120 1/4

Night session: Broach J/A opening 170 3/8 highest 170 1/2 lowest 168 1/2 closing 168 1/2. Broach A/M 1940 closing 156 1/2.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach J/A New York July Rs. 39 1/2

Broach J/A Liverpool July Rs. 45 1/2

Broach J/A New York October Rs. 24

Broach J/A Liverpool October Rs. 29 1/2

Broach A/M 1940 New York March Rs. 28

Broach A/M Liverpool March Rs. 41 1/2

New York Liverpool: July 83 October 98 December 91 January 98 March 1.00 May 1.02.

LONDON METALS

London, May 20

Copper	£41 10 0
Lead	£14 11 3
Tin	£223 15 0
Spelter	£13 15 0

LEAD PRODUCTION

According to the Metallgesellschaft, the world's lead smelter output reached against metric tons in February, against 132,047 tons in January and 132,516 tons in the monthly average of 1938. The decline in February was only the result of the shorter month, for the daily average, at 4,267 tons, was actually higher by two tons than in January. Outside the United States production reached 86,317 metric tons in February, against 97,303 tons in January and 105,649 tons in the monthly average of 1938. The Mexican output fell to a new low level owing to the strike, and production of most of the other countries fell slightly owing to the shorter month. As before, however, the figures do not suggest that the international scheme is having as yet a major influence on current production.

SWEDISH IRON AND STEEL TRADE

Production and consumption of iron and steel in Sweden during the first quarter of 1939 have shown new record figures, according to the statistics of the Swedish Iron Masters' Association. The production of rolled and forged iron and steel amounted to 192,300 tons compared with 150,800 and 182,000 tons respectively during the first quarter of 1938 and 1937. The dominating part of the production as well as of the increase falls on commercial iron and steel, but the output of quality steel has also increased. The production of pig iron decreased during the three months' period by about 20 per cent to 147,500 tons. Exports declined, on the whole, by 6 per cent to 79,400 tons, while imports with 184,600 tons were doubled compared with 1938.

The increased production and import have been absorbed by the Swedish home consumption which in respect of commercial iron and steel is estimated to have risen by about 58 per cent to 272,000 tons during the period on record.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, May 20

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
American Power and Light dol 5 Pfd	32 1/2
American For Power 5 per cent 2030	57
Electric Bond and Share Common	7 7/8
Electric Bond and Share dol 5 Pfd	53
Int Tel and Tel 1952	71
Amr Tel and Tel	161
Sun Life of Canada	400
Union Pacific	92
Chesapeake and Ohio	31 1/2
Columbia Gas	6
Western Union Telegraph	18 1/4
New York Central R R	14 1/4
Amrex Corporation	21 7/8
Texas Corporation	38 1/4
Union Carbon and Carbide	73 3/8
United States Steel	44 1/4
Bethlehem Steel	52 1/2
Ludlum Steel	16
Republic Steel	15
Crucible Steel	27
Int Nickel of Canada	47 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining	23 3/8
General Motors	43 1/4
Packard Motors	3
General Electric	33 5/8
Lockheeds	25
Brooklyn Manhattan Transit	12
Socony	11 7/8
Consolidated Oil	7 3/8
National City Bank of New York	25 1/2

Turnover 190,000 shares. Steady market.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 22

Following a decline of 2 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs. 168/12 for Broach J/A delivery and declined to Rs. 168/8 on scattered selling. At this level market improved to Rs. 169/8 on short covering. The market was steady thereafter.

Liverpool was due to open 1 point down but it opened 4 points down and later on it was 6 points down. Broach J/A was quoted at Rs. 169/2 and New Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 157/2. Rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:

Broach A/M 1939	170	0	0
Broach J/A 1939	163	6	0
Broach A/M 1940	156	6	0
Oomra May 1939	162	10	0
Oomra July 1939	161	4	0
Oomra D/J 1940	143	0	0
Bengal May 1939	126	0	0
Bengal July 1939	125	4	0
Bengal D/J 1940	119	4	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, May 22.

	Extra Sor-fine	Sup	Fine	F G	Good
M. G.—					
Bengal U. P.	134	131	128	125	
Punjab	134	131	128	125	
Rajputana	136	133	130	127	
Oomra No. 3	169	167	165	163	..
C. P No. 1	180	178	176	174	...
C. P. No. 2	173	171	169	167	...
Broach No. 2	177	175	173	171	
Punjab-Ame.	201	199	197	195	
Surat	218	216	214	212	
Rajpipla	215	213	211	209	
Navsari	227	225	223	221	

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, May 22.

Bengal Superfine	133/34
Bengal Fine	129/31
Bengal F.G.	127/28
C. P. 1	173/78
C. P. 2	167/68
Arvi	168/69
Amraoti	161/65
Ellichpur	167/68
Berar	164/65
Malkapur	159/61
Khandesh	148/55
Jalna/Sailu	157/59
Burwah/Sanavad	161/63
Khandwa	163/65
Mathia F.G.	133/38
Broach	177/78
Punjab 4 F	191/96
Punjab 289F.	216/21
Sindh N. T.	199/206
Ankleshwar/Jaghadia	206/08
Surat	211/13
Navsari	221/23
Western Farm	186/91

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, May 22.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	20-5-39	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh		38,499	52,201
Central India	71	213,637	42,274
Barsi and Nagar	22	76,077	145,188
Hyderabad-Gaorani		4,337	39,965
Berar		161,467	314,717
Central Provinces	177	36,182	70,895
Total Oomras	270	530,139	665,240
Dholera	947	223,886	96,775
N.-W. Provinces		4,143	2,803
Rajputana	674	64,825	15,006
Sind-Punjab		316,520	507,353
Broach	1,241	403,687	245,278
Coompta and Dharwar	322	73,618	36,410
Westerns-Northerns	846	52,155	18,605
Cocoanada		£4	13
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	45	2,629	2,577
American	154	3.362	174,909
Egyptian, African and Sudan	2,240	300,671	394,436
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		41	1,171
Total	6,739	1,975,720	2.160,676
Arrived by road to 18th May 39.		261.231	

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 18th May.

In full-pressed Bales.

	20-5-39	This Last year.	year.
Europe	165	247,071	227,135
Japan and China	4,850	906,076	554,421
Coast Ports	50	28,319	52,448
Up-country by Rail		209,625	288,777
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		29,720	12,275
Total	5,065	1,418,811	1,135,056

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, May 20

GIZA 2—	
Spot	6.70+8
May	6.52+9
July	6.62+9
October	6.64+6
November	6.67+6
January	6.71+6
March	6.74+6
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.93+10
May	5.73+6
July	5.74+7
October	5.69+5
November	5.68+5
January	5.69+4
March	5.71+4

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, May 20

Alexandria market was closed on Saturday, the 20th instant.

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 20-5-39	3705000	7629000
Receipts Yesterday 20-5-39	3000	1000
Exports to date 20-5-39	3240000	5457000
Stock at Ports 19-5-39	2047000	2685000
Stock at Interior Towns 19-5-39	2689000	2212000
Stock at Liverpool 19-5-39	806000	1197000
Visible Supply 19-5-39	5431000	6465000
Quantity in sight 19-5-39	8794000	13154000
Quantity out of sight 19-5-39	8998000	9570000

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, May 22

London gold prices were unchanged at £7-8-6. London Paris Exchange rate was also unchanged at 176.73. Dollar sterling cross rate was 468.13. London and 4.68 1/8 New York. London silver prices declined 1/16d down at 20 1/16 for Spot and forward quotation was 1/16 down at 19 7/8d. Some speculative and Indian demand was there. Continent was selling. The market was quietly steady at the decline. New York Spot silver was 42 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 9/8. London Bombay Spot parity was Rs. 52-13-6 and forward parity was Rs. 52-6-9. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 23-10-9. In the local market business was restricted and prices fluctuations were narrow. Silver was firm.

GOLD

Ready	37	1	9
Jeth delivery	37	2	0
Jeth Tejimandi	0	1	6
Ashad delivery	37	2	6
Ashad Tejimandi	0	2	6

SILVER

Ready	53	0	0
Jeth delivery	52	15	0
Jeth Tejimandi	0	5	6
Ashad delivery	52	13	6
Ashad Tejimandi	0	11	6

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, May 20.

June	£11-18-9.
July	£11-18-0.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, May 22.

Groundnuts May—			
Opening	31	0	0
Highest	31	1	0
Lowest	30	12	0
Closing	31	0	0
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	26	8	0
Highest	26	8	0
Lowest	26	3	6
Closing	26	5	6
Castorseeds Sept.—			
Opening	30	2	6
Highest	30	4	0
Lowest	30	3	6
Closing	30	4	0
Groundnuts Aug.—			
Opening	32	2	0
Highest	32	3	0
Lowest	31	14	0
Closing	32	2	0
Groundnuts Sept.—			
Opening	26	15	0
Highest	27	3	6
Lowest	26	15	0
Closing	27	1	0

WEATHER OVER U. S. A. COTTON BELT

Liverpool, May 22.

Light to moderate rainfal in Central Belt, Arkansas and Oklahoma, more rain expected in Central and Eastern Belts.

Bombay Metals

Bombay, May 22.

London Market:—	
Bombay Market.—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 39-14-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 49-10-0

Tone:—Steady.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, May 22.

Ready Javas	17 8 0
Shipment June	6 12 0
Shipment July	6 10 0
Shipment August	6 7 0
Shipment September	6 2 0
Java Spot F	7.10 (Nominal).

New York Sugar

New York, May 20.

July	1.97.
September	2.02.
November	2.09.
January	1.99.

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, May 20.

May	55d.
May New	51d.
July	52 1/2d.
October	54 3/4d.
December	55 3/4d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, May 20.

May	dol 0.79 7/8.
July	dol 0.74 1/8.
September	dol 0.73 5/8.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, May 22.

Wheat	6,450 cwts.
Linseed	9,603 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	79 cwts.
Gingellyseed	73 cwts.
Poppyseed	55 cwts.
Groundnuts	12,467 cwts.
Castorseed	475 cwts.
Rice	40,637 cwts.
Myrabollams	1,919 cwts.
Cottonseed	10,193 cwts.
Gram	1,854 cwts.
Joowar	918 cwts.
Bajree	2,847 cwts.
Indian Sugar	117 cwts.

ELECTRICITY GUTPUT

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

20th Week (ended May 20th)

1937	12,552,200
1938	14,641,000
1939	13,375,000
Total for 20 Weeks (1st Jan. to date).	
1937	238,257,500
1938	284,440,000
1939	271,828,500

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 22

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	96		
2 3/4 per cent 1948/62	98/4		
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	99/4		
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	102		
3 per cent 1963/65	96/10		
3 1/2 per cent 1947/55	103/8		
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	107/2		
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	110/4		
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	114/4		
5 per cent U P Bonds	98		
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	100/6		
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	103/12		
TAX FREES			
5 per cent 1945/55	113/9		
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	111/8		
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124		
CORPORATION DEBENTURES			
4 per cent 1972 B P T	108		
5 per cent 1959 M Deb	116		
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	107		
6 per cent M Deb 1954	127		
6 per cent K P T 1956	127		

Note: 3 1/2 per cent G. P. Notes opened at Rs. 95/15 declined to Rs. 95/10, but closed better at Rs. 95/14. Tone: Uncertain.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, May 22

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 13/16 to December

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 27/32 May on

Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32

Bank's buying D D 1/5 29/32

Bank's buying 3 months 1/5 31/32 to April

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 288

Bank's buying T T 285 3/4

Bank's buying D D 285

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,304

Bank's buying T T 1,324

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 3/4

Bank's buying T T 77 5/8

Bank's buying 60 days 77 1/4

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 64 1/4

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 64 1/8

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 84 5/8

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 47 1/8

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 156

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 85 7/8

CROSS RATES—

Hongkong London 1/2 29/32 22nd instant

Shanghai London 0/8 22nd instant

Japan London 1/2 1/64 22nd instant

Java London 8.68 3/4 22nd instant

New York London 4.68.12 20th instant

London New York 4.68.13 20th instant

London Paris 176.73 20th instant

London Italy 89.02 20th instant

London Belgium 27.49 7/8 20th instant

London Switzerland 20.80 1/4 20th instant

London Berlin 11.66 3/4 20th instant

London Stockholm 19.42 3/8 20th instant

London Amsterdam 8.71 20th instant

Tone of Sterling exchange:—Very quiet.

Gold £7-8-6 19th instant.

Gold £7-8-6 20th instant

Silver London Ready 20 1/8 19th instant.

Silver London Ready 20 1/16 20th instant

Silver London Forward 19 15/16 19th instant.

Silver London Forward 19 7/8 20th instant

Silver New York Ready 43 19th instant.

Silver New York Ready 43 20th instant

London Discounts 3 months 11/16 per cent 19th instant.

London discounts 3 months 11/16 per cent 20th instant

London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent 19th instant.

London discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent 20th instant.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—

Call 1 per cent.

3 months 1 1/4 per cent

6 months 1 1/4 per cent.

Tone:—Easier.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, May 22

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent paper	96/1
4 per cent 1960/70	110/6
5 per cent 1945/55	113/12
BANKS	
Bank of Baroda	112/8
Bank of Hindusthan	27/4
Bank of India	141
Central Bank	32/10
Imperial Bank F P	1535
Imperial Bank P P	375/10
Indian Overseas Bank	46/8
Reserve Bank	111/12
Union Bank	6/2
TEXTILES	
Ahmd New Textiles	360
Ambica	261/4
Arun	220
Arvind	1080
Asok	190
Bharatkhand	2025
Bombay Dyeing	751/4
Buckingham and Carnatics	173
Calico	572/8
Central India	210
Century	206/14
Colaba	108/2
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	480
Elgin	102/8
Gokak	126/14
Hukumchand	168/2
Indore	46/4
Jubilee	204/6
Khatau Makanji	81/4
Koninoor	218/12
Laxmi Cotton	450
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	77/8
Morarji	115
Mysore	82/8
Nandial Bhandari	77/4
New Great	185/10
Raipur	577/8
Rajnagar	177/8
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	69
Sholapur	2890
Simplex	68/2
Swadeshi	194/6
Vishnu	1040
HYDRO ELECTRICS	
Andhra Valley Ord	1415
Tata Hydro Ord	150
Tata Power Ord	1260
ELECTRICS	
Ahmedabad Electrics	140/10
Ajmer Electrics	11/4
Amalgamated	11/4
Bombay Suburban	141/4
Bombay Tram	126/9
Lahore Electrics	445
Surat Electrics	146/4
MISCELLANEOUS	
Alcock Ashdown	336/4
Associated Cements	1234
Belapur	178/12
Bombay Burma New	156/4
Bombay Burma Old	452/8
Bombay Steam	220/10
Bombay Telephone	82
Br B Petrol	3/5/3
Burma Corporation	5/10
Dalmia Cement	10/12
Indian Bleaching	90/10
Industrial Investment Tr	40/12
Indian Radio Ord	307/8
Indian Radio Defd	301/4
Indian Copper	1/13
Indian Iron	25
Myso - sugar	30/2
Port Canning	69/4
Premier Construction	70
Rohtas Industries	22/8
Scindia Steam	17/12
Shivrajpur	36/8
Tata Oil	38/12
Tata Steel Ordy	279
Tata Steel Defd	1320
Bengal Steel Co-op	12/9
JUTES	
Birla Jute	16
Howrah	54/1
Hukumchand	5/10
Kamarhatty	492

Continued Liquidation In Share Bazar

FURTHER DECLINE IN STEELS

Cotton Mill Shares Steady

BOMBAY: May 22.

On Saturday the Wall-Street Market was quietly steady with operators awaiting President Roosevelt's speech to-day U. S. Steel shares closed dol. 5/8 up at 44-3/4, while Anaconda Copper closed dol. 1/8 up at 23-3/8.

The local market opened steady but there was reactionary selling by Professional Operators and prices began to sag. At this time some short covering pushed the prices up, but the improvement did not last long. Towards the close there were some unfounded rumours of fresh troubles in European political situation regarding Danzig which was followed by general selling and prices rapidly declined with the absence of any support. The tone of the market was easy, but it seems that it is a natural reaction of the market after a big rise.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened to-day at Rs. 1,317 and after declining to Rs. 1,310 advanced to Rs. 1,330 and again declined at the close at Rs. 1,312.

Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 750 and improved to Rs. 753, but declined and closed at Rs. 751. Tata Power opened at Rs. 1,252 and advanced to Rs. 1,265 then declined to Rs. 1,260.

The market here was in a reactionary mood to-day and for the time being it will be advisable to secure profits on strong markets. Some of the bullish factors seem to have been discounted and those shares which registered sharp improvements are liable to decline.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, May 22

100 Ahmd. Advance	265	0
100 BOM. DYEING.	751	4
100 CENTURY	207	0
100 CENTRAL INDIA	210	0
100 COLABA	108	0
100 Coorla	83	2
250 David	25	0
250 Dawn	280	0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0	3 9
100 Finlay	93	8
100 GOKAK	127	0
1,000 Hindustan	1675	0
100 Indore	42	8
100 Khatau	81	4
100 KOHINOOR	219	0
200 Laxmi	440	0
250 Madras United	35	0
100 MORARJI	112	0
250 Model	44	4
50 MYSORE	82	8
100 NEW GREAT	186	0
100 Osmanshahi	41	0
100 PHOENIX	200	0
25 Sassoon Silk	69	0
1,000 Sholapur	2,725	0
50 SIMPLEX	68	8
100 SWADESHI XD	195	0
100 SWAN	90	0
500 Vishnu	1040	0
1.000 Westerns	860	0
BANKS		
50-100 Baroda	112	8
25-500 Central	32	10
500 Imperial	1,530	0
125-500 Imp. Conty.	375	10
50-100 India	141	8
100 Reserve Bank	111	12
5 Union	6	1
CEMENTS		
100 Associated	123	8
INSURANCE		
100 Empire	640	0
15-100 Jupiter	13	0
20 Mercantile	53	8
15-75 New India	38	8
200 Oriental	4.100	0
10-50 Vulcan	7	5
ELECTRIC		
25 Ah. New	54	8
10 Amalgamated	12	0
1,000 ANDHRA VALLEY	1,415	0
10 Ajmer	11	4
50 Bombay Tram	126	12
100 Bombay Suburban	141	4
10 Broach	10	4
100 Karachi	191	0
100 Poona	190	0
100 Surat	149	6
100 TATA HYDRO	150	0
1,000 TATA POWERS	1,260	0
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	995	0
100 C Province	101	8
100 Dh. Baramati	101	8
100 Gujarat	98	8
100 Mandra Bhon	99	8
100 Pachora Jamner	87	0
100 Sara Serajganj	100	8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, May 22

Bombay Dyeing (755) 750 753 752 751

Century (209/8) 207 208 209 208 207

Central India (212) 211 210 212 211 210

Kohinoor (221) 218 218/8 219

New Great (187) 185 186 188 187 186

Simplex (69/4) 69/6 69/4 69 68/8

Swadeshi (196) 194 193/8 196 195

Associated Cement (122) 121/8 121/12 122 124 123/8

Andhra (1415) 1415

Tram Ord (126/8) 126/12

Tata Hydro (150/8) 149/8

Tata Power (1267/8) 1252 1261 1262 1257 1262 1265 1260

T Steel Defd (1330) 1317 1312 1310 1320 1330 1322 1315 1312/8

T Steel Ord (281) 280 278 277 280 281 278

Tata Steel 2nd Pref (159) 159 158/4

Bellapur (180/8) 180 179/8 179

B Steam (221) 219 221

B Burma (456) 455 454 453 452 453

500 Tapti Valley	762	8
MININGS		
9 Burma Corp.	5	10
2sh. Indian Copper	1	13
10 Indian Iron and Steel	25	0
10 Shivrajpur	36	8
30 TATA STEEL DEFDS.	1,312	8
75 TATA STEEL ORD.	278	0
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 ALCOCK	337	0
10 Air Services	7	12
50 BELAPUR SUGAR	179	0
200 Bombay Safe Dep.	793	0
250 BOMBAY STEAM	221	0
125 B. BURMA	453	0
50 B. BURMA CONT.	156	4
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3-5-3	
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE	82	0
100 IND. BLEACHING	91	0
50 Ind Invest Trust	40	12
100 I. Radio Defd.	325	0
100 I. Radio Ord.	325	0
100 Port Canning	70	8
30 Premier Con.	70	0
10 Scindia	17	13
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	38	12
PREFERENCE		
5-1/2 Amalgamated (T.F.)	106	0
7 p.c. Andra Valley	1,410	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	295	0
7 p. c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	77	0
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	544	6
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	104	12
6-1/4 p.c. Prem Const. 2nd	96	4
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	144	6
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1518	12
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	205	0
7½ p.c. Tata Steel Second	158	4
6 p.c Vishnu	717	8
DEBENTURES		
3-3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101	12
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	105	10
7 p.c. Bombay Telephone	80	4
7 p.c. Sholapur	77	6
8 p.c. Tata Hydro	105	8

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List).

DECLINE IN U. S. A. COPPER

As was to be expected, the United States domestic copper price has again been lowered, and the American smelting and Refining Company is now offering the metal at 10 cents per pound. This compares with 11.25d. a month ago and is the lowest level since July 25, 1938. Buying is now improving and, although the uncertain political outlook has an adverse influence on the market, confidence is returning. Meanwhile exports of domestic copper from the United States amounted to only 3,800 tons in March. The monthly average of the first quarter of this year was 3,335 tons, compared with 11,500 tons per month in the second half of last year. In view of the improved outlook of the United States domestic demand, exports t... will hardly increase much in the near future, so that the statistical prospects of the London copper market are promising—"M.G."

Kanknarrah	282
Lawrence	356
Heliance	59

DELIVERY OF SHARES

Following Delivery Slips have been issued to-day:—

Tata Ordinaries	75
Tata Deferreds	181
Indian Irons	1000
Steel Corporations	1300
Burma Corporations	200
Belapurs	145
Tata Power	1

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Regd. No. B 1065

CHEAPEST AND BEST GIVES MORE SHAVES THAN ALL THE REST.

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

DEVKARAN NANJEE'S
10—20—50 & 100 TOLAS
SMALL SILVER BARS
BEARING H. M. MINT STAMP as to FINENESS and WEIGHT
Available from
DEVKARAN NANJEE BANKING CO., LTD.
AND LEADING BANKS AND JEWELLERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1939

FRONTIER PREMIER ORDERS ARREST OF HIS SON

Sequel To Alleged Obstruction To Police

KHAN SAHEB'S WARNING TO CONGRESSMEN

Beware Of Opportunists And Corrupt People

PESHAWAR, May 22.

AN extraordinary and quite original case of law occurred here when the Hon. Dr. Khan Sahib, the Frontier Premier, who is in charge of Law and Order also, took strong action in getting his son, Mr. Obeidullah, arrested on Saturday near Charsadda for obstructing Government officials in carrying out ejectment orders against a certain tenant.

Mr. Obeidullah, it is stated, had been repeatedly coming in the way of the officials and police for the past two weeks in fulfilment of the ejectment orders. High police officials hesitated some time to execute the orders in view of the embarrassing situation.

PREMIER ORDERS ARREST

Ultimately Dr. Khan Sahib ordered the police officials to proceed against Mr. Obeidullah culminating in his arrest on Saturday. Some Red Shirts were also arrested in this connection.

Referring to this incident at a public meeting held last night in observance of all-India Political Prisoners' Day, Dr. Khan Sahib said:—

"The Government cannot discriminate between one's own people and others. My son is no exception. Had I favoured him, it would have been the cruellest injustice."—United Press.

Obeidullah is now confined in Charsadda jail whither Dr. Khan Saheb motored yesterday to interview him.—A.P.

BEWARE OF OPPORTUNISTS

PESHAWAR, May 22.

According to the Congress President's instructions All-India Political Prisoners' Day was observed throughout the Frontier Province when meetings were held and resolutions adopted urging upon the Governments of India, Bengal and Punjab to release the political prisoners immediately.

"Fearlessly must we march along the road to freedom, not lured by temptations that may come on the way. We should look straight. It is no time to waver or be panicky for we do so only at our peril," declared the Hon. Dr. Khan Sahib, the Premier, addressing in Pushto a mammoth gathering in the heart of the city last night.

The Premier took the occasion to warn Congressmen against undesirables, opportunists and corrupt people who were joining the Congress to serve their selfish ends. He also denounced some local communal papers and communal leaders who were busy injecting communal poison and indulging in unimaginable lies and vituperations against the Congress and the Ministry. He asked the people not to be deceived by such unscrupulous elements.

The Premier urged upon the people to prepare themselves for organised action to emancipate the country.

Dr. Khan Sahib added:—

"People bring all sorts of fantastic talks of Congress 'atrocities, injustices and cruelties.' All these are their imagination. For Muslims to think that their interests are in danger, is cowardly and for Hindus to go to other provinces with same tales is equally cowardly. Until we win freedom, nobody's interests are secure."

Cries of "shame", "shame" and "traitor", "traitor" were raised when the Premier named a Hindu member of the Congress Party in the Frontier Assembly who, he said, during the last session of the Assembly had approached some non-Congress members for the purpose of overthrowing the present Government. Dr. Khan Sahib said that such traitors must be punished. He was only awaiting Mahatma Gandhi's visit to this province when suitable action would be taken against him.

Referring to the Opposition in the Assembly Dr. Khan Sahib said:—

"It is curious that while all over the world the Opposition is composed of revolutionary progressive elements, here in the Frontier it is made up of hopelessly conservative reactionary elements. It should be strong and not cowardly."—United Press.

Dr. Khan Saheb, the N. W. F. Premier

PLEADER SPRINGS SURPRISE

Offers Satyagraha In Court Room On "Martyrs' Day"

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, May 21.

In connection with Hyderabad "Martyrs Day" organised by the Aryan League, satyagraha was offered in the Hyderabad State to-day in various places. One of the many incidents that occurred in connection with the Martyrs Day" occurred at the High Court. All of a sudden at about 11 o'clock B. G. Kesker, a practicing lawyer, sprung a surprise in Justice Abu Sayeed Mirza's Court room by shouting Hindu Mahasabha slogans and waving the Mahasabha flag.

Some of the lawyers who were present in the court room were dumb-stricken at Mr. Kesker offering satyagraha. Immediately certain police constables who were present in the court room effected the arrest of Mr. Kesker while reciting verses in praise of the Mahasabha. Information was sent to the nearest police station. Inspector Chelma Reddy turned up in the court and marched the satyagrahi to the police station. Mr. Kesker, it is said, offered satyagraha in the court room on behalf of the Hindu Mahasabha as president of its local organisation.

The Premier of Bombay opened the Konkansthe Mahar's Co-operative Colony on Monday morning at Bandra in the presence of a big gathering. Picture shows a view of the colony.

Call To Harijans To Assert Their Rights

Bombay Premier On When Law Becomes Useless: Cottages For Mahars

Bombay, Monday.

A pleasant function came off this morning at Khar when Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of the Government of Bombay performed the opening ceremony of the first batch of nine little cottages built by the Kokanastha Mahar Co-operative Colony Society and laid the foundation stone of a library to be built in connection with the colony.

The Prime Minister explained at length how he came into contact with the Mahars during his morning walks and how the wretched state of affairs in which they existed moved him. In order to effect a change for the good, Himalayan difficulties had to be overcome as they were overcome by the ceaseless efforts put up by Messrs. Dhotre and Jadhav, the promotors and their friends Messrs. K. Natranjan, Vaikunth Mehta and Kora.

The Prime Minister had special interest in the colony due to the fact that it was pioneered by him before coming to his present official position and he was to a considerable extent responsible for expediting its work after coming into office.

This morning Mr. Kher witnessed the first fruits of his efforts and was naturally in a reminiscent mood. He recalled the early struggles, the plight of Harijans in various localities in Bandra, their horrible housing condition, and the attempts that were being made to abolish those conditions

The cottages were built with the aid of a loan from Government to the extent of 3/4ths of the value of the buildings, at 5 per cent. rate of interest, repayable in 25 years in instalments of Rs. 15, Rs. 10, and Rs. 7 for the three types of cottages, the land having been leased at the concessional rate of Re. 1 per square yard. The houses are spacious, and as the Prime Minister was heard repeating, "beautiful and airy". The Mahar women and children turned out in their best for the occasion and the environments had a healthy and clean appearance.

Prominent among those present on the accasion were Mr. G. K. Joshi, the Collector of Bombay Suburban District, the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, B. D.. Mr. V. L. Mehta; Mr. Shantilal H. Snah, Mr. Vandrekar, Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Mrs. Urmila Mehta, Mrs. Ratanshi Mehta, Prof. N. K. Bhagwat and Mr. V. P. Varde.

He reminded the Mahar audience that though the atmosphere in Bombay was sympathetic towards removing the many injustices and hardships from which the Harijans suffered that was not always the case in the districts and villages. Government had done as much as law could do to end interference with the civil rights and liberties of the Harijans, but those laws in themselves were useless unless the Harijans asserted their rignts and fought against any interference with them.

Mr. Kher quoted an instance which occurred in one of the villages in Khandesh District some months ago. He himself had gone to the village to perform the ceremony of throwing open a village well to the Harijans and hundreds of Harijans came there and took away water from the well on that day. The next day, however, when he had gone away and when some Harijans attempted to take water from the well they were stoned by caste Hindus and they had to stop using the well. What was even more significant was that when a case was filed in a law court for this harassment no one was willing to come forward to give evidence and the case had to be dropped. It would thus be seen, said the Premier, that law by itself could do little without the active co-operation of the Harijans themselves.

In this respect the Mahars were fortunate in that their leader like Dr. Ambedkar and others had roused them to a realisation of their rights and dignity and were made capable of fighting for the exercise of those rights and maintenance of their dignity

The Secretary of the Society, Mr. Jadhav who preceded the Premier explained at length the various difficulties through which the Society had to pass and the help that was rendered to it by Messrs. Kher, Natarajan, Kora and others.

The Society has secured land measuring about 11,000 square ft. from Government at the rate of one rupee per square foot on conditions which are applicable to the rest of Khar Suburb.

Three types of buildings costing Rs. 1,100, Rs. 1,600 and Rs. 2,600 each, have been planned and provision is made for putting up a maximum of 200 buildings. The first set of nine buildings have been completed and were opened to-day

The Prime Minister was next requested to perform the foundation ceremony of the building which is to house the Library. The construction of the building has been rendered possible by the munificence of Mr. Madhavlal M. Shah, a prominent resident of Khar, who made an endowment of Rs. 1,000 for the purpose. "Let this be an ideal Library," said the Premier, and looking at the Mahar urchins who clustered round him, he said, "and may you become Vidwans."

The Premier was next escorted to all the nine houses. At the entrance of each house, he was garlanded by the Mahar women. His joy knew no bounds when he saw the admirable arrangements made to house the members of the community. The rooms were quite spacious and well-ventilated with special arrangements for kitchen and bath room, a verandah being provided for each House. Everything looked spotlessly clean and quite spick and span

The Prime Minister stressed upon the need for prohibition and in a spirited appeal brought home to the Mahar members of the colony the necessity of their changing their mode of life, providing the cadre for a hopeful and enlightened generation.

Before dispersing, the Prime Minister informed the audience of Government's desire to provide a radio set to the colony. Other amenities like roads, water supply and lighting arrangements would, be hoped, he soon taken in hand by the Municipality.

"FORWARD BLOC"

Jawaharlal Deprecates Its Formation

CAWNPORE, May 21

Speaking at a meeting held in observance of the All-India Political Prisoners' Day Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru deprecated the formation of the 'Forward Bloc'. He said that he did not attach much importance to it.

Although he allowed latitude to people with different views to form their organisation, he considered it improper to weaken the great organisation like the Congress by forming separate groups. In any active organisation difference of opinion must prevail, but this difference must not be confused with personalities which were harmful to the interests of the country.

Referring to the Muslim League Pandit Nehru said that there was an awakening among the Muslim masses, but they did not understand the problems before the country and were misdirected.—A. P.

Socialists Not To Join

PATNA (By Mail).

With regard to his statement to the Press about Socialists not joining the 'Forward bloc,' Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, General Secretary of the Congress Socialist Party, declared in a press interview that his statement did not only express his personal opinion but represented the decision arrived at Calcutta by the Socialist executive.—A. P.

DEFAMATION CASE AGAINST GANDHIJI

Witnesses Summoned

(From Our Correspondent)

BEAWAR, May 20.

The court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Beawar has issued summons on Pt. Arjunlal Sethi, Saiyed Said Ahmed, Mr. Gurudayal Chaturvedi, and Mr. Danjishaw of Pistunji Dhanjishaw & Company to appear as witnesses under Section 202 on 2nd June 1939 in the defamation case filed by Pt. Gopilal Sharma, a delegate to the last Tripuri Congress session against Mahatma Gandhi and the Editor, Printer and Publisher of "The Hindustan Times", New Delhi.

CHARLIE CHAN — SILENCE IS NOT ALWAYS GOLDEN

LEAVING BARBARA'S CAR AT A GARAGE TO BE REPAIRED, KIRK, CHARLIE AND BARBARA HEDRIN CONTINUE TO THE SAN PADRE BANK, WHERE THEY ARE TO MEET JIM HEDRIN...
Alfred ANDRIOLA
THERE'S FATHER—COMING OUT OF THE BANK, INSPECTOR! YOU CAN PULL UP TO THE CURB, MR. BARROW!
BARBER
SAN PADRE
GOOD AFTERNOON, MRS. PULASKI? HOW IS BIG MIKE?
LEAVE YOUR CAR HERE
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